THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 152. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE "UNTERRIFIED."

Nine City Conventions in Session To-day.

THE NOMINEES.

Mayor—Col. James S. Biddle.

District Judge—William S. Price.

City Treasurer—S. Gross Fry.

City Controller—E. G. Woodward.

City Solicitor—Thomas J. Barger.

Dist. Attorney—Furman Sheppard.

City Commissioner—Geo. W. Hays.

Prothonotary—S. Morgan Ramsey.

Coroner—Dr. J. Isaacs.

This morning the delegates to the Democratic city conventions, selected by the various ward conventions yesterday, met at the places assigned them by the City Executive Committee, to make their nominations for candidates to fill the city offices that will be vacant at the close of this year. In order to harmonize the discordant elements of the party, and to make as strong a front against the Republicans in this fall's contest as possible, the leaders of the Democracy some time since inaugurated a series of Star-Chamber meetings, at which they fixed up a slate that would take with their own people and receive commendation from their opponents; the consequence of which was, that in a majority of the conventions, the proceedings were a mere ceremony to decently achieve a result that was already a foregone conclusion. But, in other conventions, there was a factious opposition to some portions of the slate as arranged in this Star-Chamber, and the opposing delegates resorted to those schemes of fraud, chicanery, and violence that invariably signalize the determined efforts of the "Unterrified." The conventions which promised considerable excitement were the City Treasurer's, City Solicitor's, and Prothonotary's. Whether the prophecy was fulfilled our annexed reports will show. The selection of Biddle for the Mayoralty and Mr. Sheppard for the District Attorneyship was generally expected, and these gentlemen waited in ante-rooms to the conventions, with their well-digested thanks and words of cheer and burning eloquence transcribed and stowed in their pockets, to be handy when they were "called in." We give below accurate accounts of the proceedings in all the conventions.

MAYOR'S CONVENTION.

Colonel James Stokes Biddle Nominated.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a Mayor met this morning in Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, at 10 o'clock. The convention was called to order by Alderman William McMullin. He said that he had been authorized by the City Executive Committee to organize the Mayoralty Convention. He saw before him the well-known faces of tried Democrats. "Let your action be cool, calm, and deliberate, gentlemen, and may you select the best man for your standard-bearer, and then we cannot fail to win."

He then appointed Messrs. S. T. Freeman and John C. McCall as secretaries, Wm. Bunholt and John Donough as doorkeepers, and Thos. Doran as messenger.

The delegates then handed in their credentials. There was but one contested seat, which was in the Twenty-second ward, the contestants being Fox and Nolan. The Chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. C. R. Abel, William Barnes, W. F. Cullan, P. Daley, and P. Elliott to decide the case, which they did in favor of Mr. Fox.

The convention then proceeded to permanent organization. Mr. John C. Bullitt was declared President by acclamation. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred. We have met to select a candidate for the Mayoralty. In the past we have selected men of calibre, of ability, of social standing. The present incumbent has been fearless in the discharge of his duty, and we must endeavor to select one as good.

Mr. Bullitt alluded at some length to the corruption in political circles, and the opposition which any man, however good, nominated by the Democracy, met with. The Republican nominations were then dissected in a scathing manner. He said that we want no man who is bound up by a ring for our nominee. We want one whose past life will bear the severest scrutiny. And we have plenty such, and if they are nominated success is certain.

The other officers of the temporary organization were voted permanent ones. For Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Charles Rogers and W. M. Reilly were selected.

The convention then proceeded to nomination. Mr. James Stokes Biddle was the first nominee. Mr. James B. Nicholson was also nominated, but a letter was read from him withdrawing his name.

On motion, Mr. Biddle was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The following committee was appointed to inform Mr. Biddle of his nomination:—Messrs. John McCully, Samuel J. Randall, William M. Reilly, George R. Berrell and John C. Bickel.

The convention then adjourned.

JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Judicial Convention met at 10 A. M., in the new Court House. The convention was called to order by John Campbell, Esq. Austin C. Maury and John H. Sloan, Esqs., were appointed temporary secretaries. The credentials of delegates were received on a call by wards.

Mr. Campbell said that he thought the prospects for the election of the whole ticket were glorious. He had no doubt but that if the Democracy would continue to pursue their course of selecting the best men in the community as their candidates, their ticket in five years from now would be carried by 10,000 majority.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following gentlemen as officers:—

President, Henry M. Dechert, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Samuel G. Humphries, William H. Sutton, and John R. Read, Esqs.; Secretaries, John H. Sloan and Austin C. Maury, Esqs.

Mr. Dechert, on taking the chair, said that he wished to thank the convention for the honor conferred upon him. A great responsibility rested upon the delegates. We are called upon to select a successor to Hon. George M. Stroud, who for thirty-six years has adorned the District Court with his learning and abilities. It was desirable that our courts should be free from all political bias. It was therefore the duty of the convention to elect a man who should represent the whole community. He believed that the convention was prepared to present to the suffrages of the people a gentleman of distinguished legal ability and profound learning, and in every way fitted to adorn the bench.

A ballot was then taken, resulting in the unanimous nomination of William S. Price for the position of Judge of the District Court.

The following was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Hon. George M. Stroud, by the learning, fidelity, and impartiality with which, for thirty-seven years, he has exercised the judicial office in this community, has justly secured the esteem and regard of all of his fellow-citizens, and we express the hope that during his remaining years he may enjoy that repose and happiness which his long life of honorable labor has so justly earned.

The Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. E. C. Quinn, J. O. O'Brien, P. V. Hagner, J. F. Belsterling and John R. Read—reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, in unanimously presenting William S. Price, Esq., for Judge of the District Court, feel a just pride in being able to submit the name of a gentleman so eminently qualified by learning, industry, and probity, to the people of Philadelphia for their suffrages; with an abiding faith in the discriminating intelligence of the public to rise above all partisan feeling, and vote for our candidate as a man pre-eminently qualified to discharge the high duties of Judge of the District Court.

Adjourned.

CITY TREASURER'S CONVENTION.

The delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for City Treasurer met this morning at the Assembly Buildings. The convention was called to order by Mr. John W. Powell, temporary chairman. Robert J. Hall and Charles S. Austin were appointed temporary secretaries. Messrs. Florence Sullivan and Anthony McManus were appointed temporary doorkeepers. The credentials of the delegates were then presented.

On motion of William V. McGrath, Esq., the convention took a recess for fifteen minutes, in order to allow the secretaries to make an alphabetical list of delegates.

A permanent organization was effected by the selection of John Welch, Esq., as President and S. Bonafon, Charles S. Austin, and Robert S. Hall, secretaries; Henry Marcus, treasurer.

On motion it was ordered that the present doorkeepers act as the permanent doorkeepers of the convention. Colonel Wetherill Lee and John C. Yeager were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents of the convention.

The permanent organization having been effected, the following names were placed in nomination:—S. Gross Fry, Simon W. Arnold, and Malcolm Campbell.

John B. McFadden and Jerry McCarty were appointed as tellers to conduct the election. A ballot being taken, resulted as follows:—S. Gross Fry, 48; Simon W. Arnold, 20; Malcolm Campbell, 19. Mr. S. Gross Fry was then declared the nominee of the convention.

On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

CITY CONTROLLER'S CONVENTION.

This convention, which met at Concordia Hall, on Callowhill street below Fifth, was called to order at 10½ o'clock by Thomas McDonough, who was appointed by the City Executive Committee for that purpose. The chairman proceeded to appoint Messrs. Samuel Fox, of the Eighteenth ward, and Mr. Thomas James, of the Twelfth ward, as temporary secretaries, and Messrs. Alexander Plunket and George H. Miller, of the Twenty-sixth ward, and Mr. William Dennison, of the First ward, temporary doorkeepers.

The presentation of credentials by the delegates being the next business in order, the Secretaries proceeded to receive them as they were handed in.

There being no contested seats, no necessity existed for the appointment of a committee on credentials, and the convention proceeded to the election of a permanent President.

Mr. Arthur Hughes and Mr. Charles L. Wolf were nominated to that position. It being, on motion, carried that the election be by ballot, the Chair appointed Mr. John O'Grady and James P. Morrison as tellers, and the convention immediately proceeded to an election.

Mr. Charles L. Wolf having received 42 votes, Mr. Arthur Hughes 27, and Mr. Smith Skinner 1, Mr. Wolf was declared permanent President.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for permanent secretaries:—Mr. John O'Grady, Thomas James, Samuel Faunce, and Joseph Allen.

A motion prevailed that Mr. O'Grady and Mr. James be elected by acclamation. This was done.

Messrs. Samuel Farmer and Charles W. Carrigan were then elected permanent Vice-Presidents by acclamation.

The temporary doorkeeper was also made permanent by acclamation.

Mr. John Little was also elected Messenger.

The Chairman then took the stand, and returned thanks to the convention for his election.

The convention then proceeded to a nomination of City Controller.

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination:—E. G. Woodward, William Harbeson, Dennis F. Dealy and George Getz.

Before proceeding to a ballot, Mr. John Hagen was elected treasurer, and a motion was adopted that each delegate voting deposit twenty-five cents in the treasurer's hat for the purpose of paying the incidental expenses of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to a ballot, with the following result:—

Woodward, 43; Harbeson, 29; Dealy, 7; Getz, 1.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Woodward having received the majority of votes of the convention, he was the nominee elect.

On motion of Mr. John O'Grady, Mr. Woodward was declared the nominee by acclamation.

Messrs. Faunce, Carrigan, and McBride were then appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Woodward and invite him to address the convention.

Mr. Woodward was then escorted to the platform, and in a few happy words thanked the convention for his nomination.

The convention then adjourned.

Mr. Dealy then addressed the convention in a few words of commendation of Mr. Woodward, and promising, although a defeated candidate, to support the nominee.

The Chair announced the nomination of Mr. Biddle as Mayor, and with three rousing cheers for the Democratic party the convention adjourned.

CITY SOLICITOR'S CONVENTION.

The delegates elected to nominate a candidate for City Solicitor met at Tenth and South streets, S. W. corner. Francis P. Haggerty, the chairman appointed by the City Executive Committee, called the meeting to order.

Thomas R. Elcock and Philip Taylor were appointed temporary secretaries.

Hugh Judge and Thomas Jordan were appointed temporary doorkeepers.

The credentials of the delegates were then presented.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken, in order to allow the secretaries to make out an alphabetical list.

Upon the reassembling of the convention the following permanent officers were chosen:—

President, Thomas G. Hood; vice-presidents, John K. Gamble, I. Newton Brown, John Kelly, and S. Marlin; secretaries, Philip Taylor and Thomas R. Elcock; treasurer, C. Hurley. The temporary doorkeepers were retained.

Mr. Samuel Josephs moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for City Solicitor. Agreed to.

Mr. Josephs nominated Thomas J. Barger.

The name of George Bull, Esq., was also placed before the convention. The nominations then closed.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:—

Thomas J. Barger, 70; George Bull, 10.

Mr. Josephs moved that Mr. Barger be nominated by acclamation. Unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were then named as a committee to wait upon Mr. Barger and notify him of his nomination:—John J. Rowan, Wm. A. Manderson, Samuel Josephs, Pierce Archer, and E. Coppee Mitchell.

After a lapse of about five minutes Mr. Barger appeared and was loudly cheered. He then addressed the convention.

Mr. Barger said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am grateful for the honor you have just conferred upon me by nominating me for the office of City Solicitor. Your confidence thus signified satisfies me that during the time I held this office, in 1869 and part of 1870, I merited your approbation. Your almost unanimous vote in my favor in this convention, bestowing on me for the second time a nomination for this honorable and responsible place, I take as an unmistakable expression upon the part of the people you represent, that I have merited their approval by my past official conduct. I have in past life, when in a public position, endeavored to discharge my duties with fidelity and integrity, so in the future, if elected, I shall continue act.

Gentlemen, the attitude of the Democracy in this city to-day is one of reform in the administration of municipal affairs. There appears to be a determination upon the part of the citizens to secure for themselves an economical management of the local government of this city. The present large and constantly increasing municipal debt, the result of Republican misrule, has impelled the people to demand a change in certain departments of the city.

Councils, largely Republican in both branches, have been, and are accumulating the debt of the city, and wasting the public moneys. Let it be our aim and purpose to uproot official corruption and check official extravagance. The tax-paying public (and how few of these citizens are elected to places of trust or sent into Councils) are fast waking to the importance of inaugurating a system of reform which will, in the end, lift the heavy burden of our debt, lighten our taxes, and secure the city one hundred cents value for every dollar of public moneys expended. The necessity of the change can be realized if you reflect that the debt of this city has increased from sixteen to forty-five millions in thirteen years. No private individual or corporation could financially survive such wild and reckless expenditure, and no municipal corporation can preserve itself from an honor if such mismanagement is continued.

It becomes our duty, then, gentlemen, in pursuing our measures of reform, to act in the coming election with all the vigor and industry which has always characterized the Democratic party, to the end that we may rescue our city from its present control.

I again thank you and pledge myself, if elected, to so discharge my office as to give you no reason to regret this morning's work.

The convention then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Barger. The convention was most quiet and orderly, not a loud word being spoken. Mr. Hood, who is one of the firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co., made a most excellent presiding officer.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONVENTION.

The delegates for the nomination of a candidate for the position of District Attorney met this morning at 10 o'clock in National Hall, on Market street, below Thirteenth.

Andrew W. Gayley, the temporary chairman appointed by the City Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and appointed as temporary secretaries T. H. McGonegal and John W. Boileau; doorkeeper, Wm. H. Ward.

The chairman then announced that the first business of the convention would be the presentation of credentials. This portion of the programme was accordingly proceeded with. The convention then took a recess, in order to allow for the preparation of an alphabetical list of the delegates.

Upon reassembling the list as prepared was read, all the delegates answering to their names.

A motion was made and carried that the Secretaries act as tellers, and the convention then proceeded to the election of a permanent chairman. The following gentlemen were named for that position:—Henry A. Gildea, E. R. Helmbold, and Joseph M. Patterson. The latter gentleman, however, declined. The election for permanent officers resulted as follows:—President, Henry A. Gildea; Vice-Presidents, Michael Cassiday, E. R. Helmbold; Secretaries, Thomas H. McGonegal, John Boileau; Treasurer, James H. Heverin; Doorkeepers, William H. Ward, John T. Luby.

Mr. Gildea then took the chair, and made his usual acknowledgments for the honor which the convention had pleased to confer. We had not much experience in parliamentary bodies, but, judging from the tone of the convention, their desire to act in harmony and good faith, he anticipated no difficulty could possibly arise requiring the strict application of parliamentary rulings. He closed with the remark that of all conventions to which he had the pleasure of attending, he could call to mind none which so much represented the bone and sinew, the stamina, of this great city as the present one. (Cheers.)

Nominations for candidates were then announced as the next business.

The name of Furman Sheppard, Esq., was presented and the nominations closed.

According to the rules a ballot was taken, which, of course, was like the handle of a jug, all on one side.

On motion Messrs. Coggehall, Grumm, Deal, McCullough, and Crawford were appointed as a committee to wait upon Mr. Sheppard and inform him of his nomination.

Pending the absence of the committee a resolution of thanks to the temporary officers was adopted.

In a short time Mr. Sheppard appeared, escorted by the committee. The convention arose *en masse*, and as the candidate entered the room he was greeted with deafening cheers.

Mr. Sheppard, on being presented to the convention, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:—When I say that I most sincerely thank each one and all of you, not only for the honor you have bestowed on me, but for the manner of its bestowal, I fear you will think I am only uttering the customary phrases of an occasion like the present. I assure you, however, that in this instance the language of the lips is a most inadequate expression of the feelings of the heart. (Applause.)

Nothing can be more gratifying to a public officer than such an emphatic approval by yourselves and the large constituency which you represent; and this is especially so when the duties devolved upon him have been of a responsible, arduous, and delicate character.

Not only do I thankfully appreciate the present endorsement, but I desire publicly to avail myself of this opportunity, no matter what may be the result of the coming election, to make grateful acknowledgment of the generous support with which during my past term of office, I have been so kindly favored by the learned and upright Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and by so large a proportion of the newspaper press, and of the conservative citizens of Philadelphia. (Great applause). Should the nomination of to-day be ratified in October, I can only say that such an expressed approval of the mode in which the office of District Attorney is now organized and administered, will enable its incumbent to feel that in the discharge of its duties in the future, as in the past, he may safely rely for his ultimate vindication upon the general body of our law-abiding citizens, who regard the position as one created not for personal or partisan purposes, but solely for the public good. (Applause.) In conclusion, gentlemen, and renewing the expression of my thanks, permit me to say that, in your behalf, I shall feel it my duty to join with you in all proper efforts to convert your nomination into an election which shall be so assured as to lift it above the contingency of a contest; for having been in office, and then out of office, and then back again in office, I have a very lively sense of the instability of human things, and am a decided convert to the doctrine of letting well enough alone. (Great cheering.)

The speech concluded, the convention adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for City Commissioner assembled at No. 506 Vine street. The convention was called to order by Thomas H. Fahy, who was selected as temporary President. The temporary Secretaries were George Bloomer and Samuel Dalley. The Doorkeeper was John O'Rourke, and the Messenger was William Smith. The first business in order was the presentation of credentials. There was but one contested seat, and that was from the Second ward. Two names answered for the Sixth division of the Twenty-eighth ward, and the matter was referred to a special committee. An election was then entered into for a permanent President, and Mr. Peter Armbruster was selected. The temporary Secretaries were retained in the permanent organization. John McNenamin, John O'Rourke, John Lawter, and John Slaven were elected Doorkeepers. Washington J. Jackson and Lieutenant Henderson were elected Vice-Presidents.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:—George W. Hays, General John F. Ballier, Anthony Reynolds, Matthew Crawford.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.		SECOND BALLOT.	
Hays	31	Hays	33
Ballier	18	Ballier	16
Reynolds	13	Reynolds	13
Crawford	21	Crawford	21
THIRD BALLOT.		**FOURTH BALLOT.**	
Hays	35	Hays	47
Crawford	25	Crawford	36
Ballier	23		

Mr. Hays was then declared the candidate, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Hays was then introduced to the convention, and he made a short speech of thanks, when the convention adjourned.

PROTHONOTARY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The convention to nominate a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas assembled at 10 o'clock this morning at the hall of the Diligent Engine Company, southwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. Alderman James McColgan, having been delegated by the City Executive Committee, organized the convention by the appointment of James Fleet and James O'Neill as temporary doorkeepers, and William Mente and N. H. Stafford as temporary secretaries.

After all the credentials had been received, two motions were made to take a recess, one for fifteen minutes and the other for half an hour. Some confusion here ensued, but the chair decided the former as carried. On reassembling two delegates from the Eleventh ward, having no credentials, requested a half hour's grace in order that they might go after them. The chair refused to entertain the proposition, and a motion was made to take a recess for half an hour. Upon this the yeas and nays were called and it was lost.

The convention then went into a ballot for permanent officers, with the following result:—President, Hon. John Moffett; Vice-Presidents, John Tobin, E. R. Worrell, Alexander Diamond; Secretaries, James H. Mulherran, Thomas E. Gaskill, James Agnew, Nicholas H. Stafford; Doorkeepers, James Fleet, James O'Neill; Treasurer, David Fields.

Nominations for Prothonotary were then made as follows:—

Dr. William Kent Gilbert nominated Francis D. Pastorius.

R. Lister Smith nominated S. Morgan Ramsey.

The name of Oscar Durang was also placed in nomination, but we could not learn the name of the delegate offering it.

A ballot was taken, with the following result:—Ramsey, 45; Pastorius, 38; Durang, 1.

Mr. Ramsey was then declared the nominee of the convention, which was made unanimous.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this convention sympathize with the Law Association in its efforts for reform, and presents its candidate upon the Democratic platform of the sanctity of the law.

Adjourned.

CORONER'S CONVENTION.

This convention met in Mechanics' Hall, Nos. 534 and 536 North Third street. The convention was called to order by Mr. Philip Mitton, who had been appointed by the Executive Committee for the purpose. Mr. Michael Sullivan and Mr. William McKeegan acted as temporary doorkeepers; Thomas Tully was appointed Messenger; and Dr. Augustus Blomar and Thomas Murphy as temporary Secretaries. The delegates presented their credentials as their names were called by wards. In the Seventeenth ward William Mullen, John Crowley, and John McQuade contested the seats of James Hurley, John Rogers, and George Burns, but not having the necessary papers they were ruled out. In the Twelfth ward Benjamin L. Temple contested the seats of Timothy McCarty, George Hern, and C. J. Cunny, but he was also ruled out. The convention then adjourned for half an hour, to give the secretaries an opportunity to prepare an alphabetical list.

On reassembling the list was called and as each man responded he was admitted into the room. Mr. Temple, the contestant of the Twelfth ward, forced his way into the room and created some excitement, but on being requested left the room. The convention then proceeded to elect a permanent chairman. William W. Dougherty, Dr. Kamerly, and Stephen Remak were nominated.

The Chair appointed Augustus Whitmyer and J. D. Miles tellers. William W. Dougherty was elected. He took his seat, and on motion the privilege of the floor was given to the retiring President. Dr. Kamerly, and Stephen Remak were elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Thomas Murphy, Aug. Bloomar, D. Vogelbach, and Geo. Coburn were nominated for permanent Secretaries. Messrs. Vogelbach and Coburn were elected. The temporary doorkeepers were then by acclamation elected permanent officers. William D. Kendrick was chosen Treasurer, to collect moneys to defray the expenses of the meeting.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Coroner. Messrs. Dr. Theodore Roth, Dr. J. Isaacs, William Kunzig, and W. Frank Lecture were named.

Messrs. Gilchrist and Kendall were appointed additional tellers.

The first ballot stood as follows:—

Dr. Theodore Roth	26
Dr. J. Isaacs	31
William Kunzig	17
W. Frank Lecture	13

A second ballot was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Dr. Theodore Roth	24
Dr. J. Isaacs	39
William Kunzig	17
William F. Lecture	8

Mr. Lecture was dropped, and a third ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

Dr. Theodore Roth	29
Dr. J. Isaacs	44
William Kunzig	15

There being one too many votes cast, the ballot was not announced, but a fourth ballot was taken, and stood as follows:—

Dr. Theodore Roth	27
Dr. J. Isaacs	53
William Kunzig	5

Dr. Isaacs was declared the nominee of the party, and the convention adjourned.

IMPORTANT CASE.

Conflict Between a Federal and a State Court.

We learn that Deputy United States Marshal J. B. Yeatman on Saturday received a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Underwood, directing him to bring before him (Underwood), in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the body of Thorpe H. Nance, now confined in the jail of Bedford county for contempt of Judge Wingfield's court. We are not familiar with the merits of this case, which has already created considerable interest and excitement in this section, and do not undertake to say whether Nance has been harshly treated or not; but this much we do know, that Judge Wingfeld is a man of nerve, and is not apt to shrink from any position he has assumed at the bidding of Judge Underwood, though he be backed by the whole United States army. We question very much, in fact, whether Judge Wingfield will allow the writ to be executed, upon the ground that Underwood, being a Federal Judge, has no right to interfere in matters which clearly belong exclusively to the State courts. In this event, it remains to be seen whether Underwood will back up his writ with the power of the Federal Government and execute it by force. There are evidently lively times ahead, and we shall soon see how the matter will terminate.—*Lynchburg News*.

SECOND EDITION

The French Elections.

The Treaty of Washington.

England Ratifies It.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Princeton Commencement.

List of Graduates.

Railway Accident in Maine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Commencement Day at Princeton College—A List of the Graduates—How the Honors were Distributed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28.—This morning the closing exercises of commencement week at the College of New Jersey took place. The attendance of strangers was equal to that on any previous occasion, but several of the notabilities who were present yesterday, including President Grant, did not remain to attend the exercises of to-day. During the past year there have been 372 students in attendance at the college, a number fully equal to the usual attendance in the days before the war. The Freshman class was unusually large, embracing 107 members. The Sophomore class numbered 87, the Junior class 97, and the Senior class 78.

Among the whole number of students New Jersey and Pennsylvania were equally represented, each State contributing 101. New York sent 47; Maryland, 25; and Ohio, 13. From the Southern States, from which such a large proportion of the students formerly came, there were 70 present during the past year. Under the presidency of Dr. McCosh, Princeton College has been taking rapid strides, and has fairly resumed its old position among the leading institutions of the country. Reunion Hall, the new dormitory, is almost completed, and will be ready for occupation next fall. It is a commodious and attractive building, and the interior arrangements especially cannot fail to conduce to the comfort, and even luxury, of the students.

The graduating class last year numbered 86, the largest that has ever been sent out of Princeton. The class which graduated to-day fell somewhat below the number of last year, embracing only 72 members. The following is an alphabetical list of the class, with their places of residence:—

Samuel H. Allibone	Harford county, Md.
John P. Barbor	Utan, Pa.
Charles S. Barrett	Ewing, N. J.
William C. Barrett	Ewing, N. J.
Homer D. Boughner	Clarksburg, W. Va.
A. Fulton Boyd	Slate Lick, Pa.
Harry P. Bruyere	Princeton, N. J.
James D. Caldwell	Elizabeth, N. J.
John T. Carter	Wheeling, W. Va.
Wm. T. Carter	Orange Valley, N. J.
William C. Chambers	Freehold, N. J.
David S. Coles	Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles W. Darst	Dayton, O.
Rushton M. Dorman	Norfolk, Va.
Glenn A. Fenton	Baltimore, Md.
Chauncey M. Field	Boundbrook, N. J.
Samuel B. Fleming	Rural Valley, Pa.
John S. Gardner	Harlingen, N. J.
Thomas Glen	Yadkin co., N. C.
William McD. Halsey	Ithaca, N. Y.
Hugh H. Hamill	Lawrenceville, N. J.
Andrew P. Happer, Jr.	Canton, China.
Oliver P. Happer	Monongahela City, Pa.
Richard C. Higgins	Baltimore, Md.
R. Randall Hoes	Kingston, N. Y.
Wm. B. Hornblower	Paterson, N. J.
Thomas L. Hughes, Jr.	Oak Hill, O.
Charles V. Joline	Trenton, N. J.
Oliver A. Kerr	Centre Hill, Pa.
John Laird	McCoysville, Pa.
Benjamin S. Lassiter	Oxford, N. C.
A. Lawrence	Princeton, N. J.
Charles Leaman	Leaman Place, Pa.
Arthur K. Macdonald	Princeton, N. J.
William E. Mack	Bowerston, Ohio.
Albert B. Marshall	Echo, Pa.
Eugene H. Mateer	Yellow Springs, Pa.
Louis H. Mayers	Millersburg, Ohio
Robert McCaslin	McVille, Pa.
Josiah McClain	Allendale, Ill.
Johnston McGaughey	Dayton, Pa.
Jacob E. Michael	Michaelsville, Md.
Andrew G. Miller, Jr.	Shippensburg, Pa.
Charles K. Imbrie Miller	Philadelphia, Pa.
David Mixsell	Philipsburg, N. J.
Samuel M. Nave	St. Joseph, Mo.
Joseph A. Owen	Irvington, N. J.
Robert H. Patterson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick A. Pell	Passaic, N. J.
John C. Pennington	Newark, N. J.
E. Henry Perkins	Baltimore, Md.
Samuel M. Perry	Coolspring, Del.
Lewis H. Platt	Sing Sing, N. Y.
Edward W. Rankin	Fairfield, Conn.
John T. Richards	Elizabeth, N. J.
Samuel Rowland	Rowlandsville, Md.
William M. Ryerson	Newton, N. J.
Henry W. Scudder	Savannah, Ga.
William H. Seeley	Amity, N. Y.
Josephus L. Sooy	Mount Holly, N. J.
James Steen	Trenton, N. J.
William A. W. Stewart	New York City.
Alex. G. Van Cleve	Trenton, N. J.
M. R. Van Nostrand	New York City.
Alex. Van Rensselaer	Burlington, N. J.
Benj. B. Warfield	Lexington, Ky.
John G. Weir	Owensboro, Ky.
Chas. K. Westbrook	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mason F. Williams	Princeton, N. J.
Hugh P. Wilson	Edinburgh, Ohio.
Winfield S. Wilson	Airy View, Pa.
Thomas S. Young, J.	New York City.

The following are the names of the students to whom were awarded the highest honors of the class:—

B. B. Warfield, Latin Salutatory.
A. G. Van Cleve, English Salutatory.
C. S. Barrett, Philosophical Oration.
W. M. Halsey, Philosophical Oration.
John Laird, Valedictory.
J. L. Sooy, Rhetorical Oration.
O. A. Kerr, Philosophical Oration.
H. W. Scudder, Philosophical Oration.
B. S. Lassiter, Classical Oration.
S. M. Perry, Philosophical Oration.

The master's oration was delivered by Alexander R. Pendleton, of Virginia, of the class of 1868.

FROM THE STATE.

Pennsylvania's Share of the War Expense Fund.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Governor Geary this morning paid into the State Treasury $298,753, allowed by the United States on account of war expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 28—9·30 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 2, $1·25¾, seller July; nominally $1·26¾, seller June. Corn steady; sales at 54⅛c., seller August.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	5,000	Oats, bus.	20,000	61,000
Wheat, bus.	45,000	51,000	Rye, bus.	1,000	....
Corn, bus.	220,000	245,000	Barley, bus.	....	1,000

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The French Elections.

PARIS, June 28.—It is hoped in the elections on Sunday eighty of the one hundred and thirteen deputies to be chosen to the Assembly will be supporters of the Government.

The Bonapartists

are very active in the distribution of pamphlets intended for effect upon the elections. The coalition of the principal electoral committees of Paris is considered probable.

The Khedive of Egypt

has sent one hundred thousand francs to the orphans of the French civil war.

Moderate Republicans object to the election of Gambetta to the Assembly as anti-patriotic.

The Arrondissements of Paris.

Saint David and Sceaux have been divided into three hundred and fifty electoral sections.

In the Assembly yesterday M. Audiffet presented a report respecting contracts during the war, which accuses several persons of enormous malversations.

The late French Consul at New York,

Victor Place,

is especially charged with corruption in office.

The New Loan

has been covered, and the subscription lists closed. The amount desired was subscribed for several times over. Even peasants and servants have invested their savings in the loan.

Gambetta Rejected.

The Republican Committee, after a long discussion, rejected by a majority of two the name of M. Gambetta as a candidate for the Assembly.

The Treaty of Washington Ratified by Great Britain.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Gazette* announces that ratifications of the Treaty of Washington were exchanged on the 17th inst., and that commissioners will shortly be named to carry the stipulations into effect. All British subjects having claims against the United States are requested to prefer them within six months from the first meeting of the commission.

Crown Prince Frederick William,

of Germany, and wife (Princess Victoria, of England), are expected in this country the coming autumn, and will make a visit of some length.

The little ship

City of Ragusa,

from New York, was spoken on Monday, one hundred and thirty-four miles from Cape Clear.

The deaths from

Small-pox,

in London, number about two hundred and forty weekly.

The Spanish Crisis.

MADRID, June 28.—Senor Moret has made an explanation to the Cortes, through other members of the Ministry, and will remain in office.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 28—A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money and account. United States Bonds opened five-twenties of 1862 at 90¾; of 1865 at 90⅝; of 1867 at 89¾; ten-forties at 88⅜.

FRANKFORT, June 27.—United States five-twenties closed at 96⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull but unchanged; uplands, 8⅝d.; Orleans, 8¾@8⅞d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 28—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92⅛. United States Bonds, 90⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—2 P. M.—Cotton steadier, and the sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export. Beef, 97s.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Collision on the Maine Central Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Twelve Injured.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 27.—Another terrible accident occurred on the Maine Central Railroad this afternoon. It was a collision, a mile and a half below Hallowell, between a local train of one small engine and a passenger car, which left Gardiner on regular time, soon after 5 o'clock, and the mixed train, so called, which usually leaves Augusta for Portland at 4·30. The train was delayed until 5 o'clock at Augusta to accommodate delegates to the Democratic State Convention returning home. The train, crowded with passengers, consisted of an engine, freight car, smoking car, and three passenger cars. According to the rules, the train should have waited at Hallowell, but it did not. There was a sharp curve at the point where the engines met. Persons in the fields saw the approaching trains and attempted to signal them, but without success.

The Shock was Terrible,

and the engines were demolished. There was a steep embankment at the point where the trains met, and there would have been terrible loss of life if the cars had been thrown over. Fortunately they were not, although the freight car on the down train was wrecked. The seats of the passenger car on the up train were all torn from their fastenings. There were a dozen passengers on board, half of whom were badly jammed and otherwise injured.

The Casualties

are Daniel Berry, engineer of the mixed train, killed; Wilkes Carvil, fireman, skull fractured, and severely cut and scalded, will not live; Jonathan Fogg, of Bridgeton, passenger, hurt in the back. On board the accommodation train the injured are:—Mrs. Frederick Crowell, of Augusta, shoulder and head bruised, and her boy was bruised; Captain John H. Mason, of Hallowell, severe gash on head; George Nevins, of New York, bruised; B. C. Weeks, of New York, contusion; Mrs. Hartshorne, of Hallowell, leg supposed to be broken; Mr. Quincy, of New York, fingers cut; another passenger had an ear slit. Charles Evans, engineer, George Burges, fireman, and Waner White, brakeman, received slight flesh wounds.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Methodist Book Concern—Dr. Carlton Offers His Resignation, which is Not Accepted.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Methodist Book Committee held their closing session yesterday. In a very brief letter Dr. Carlton offered his resignation, to take effect immediately, stating that he would hereafter show his reasons to the committee and the Church. The following resolution was offered in response by Drs. Blades and Rothweiler:—

Whereas, Dr. Thomas Carlton has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately; therefore

Resolved, That in view of our responsibilities as the guardians of the interests of the Book Concern, and the importance of his continuing at its head, we cannot consent to accept his resignation.

Revs. S. Moore and Bannister also presented the following, and both declarations were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That nothing has occurred in the investigation through which the Book Committee has passed to unsettle, or in anywise impair, our confidence in the ability, integrity, and faithfulness of Dr. Thomas Carlton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and that we most fully endorse him as a Christian gentleman and Church officer whose character is above reproach.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 27—9·15 A. M.—Wheat strong; No. 1, $1·28¾; No. 2, $1·27¾.

Receipts, 45,000 bush.; shipments, 54,000 bush. Freights—Sail, 5½c.; steam, 9c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENT SUICIDES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The plan of raising the wind by stopping one's own has ceased to be merely a ghastly joke. A desperate gamester is said to have sold his head to an anatomist for money enough to play a final stake, and, after losing, was judged by a jury of honor among his friends to have committed a gross violation of all the *convenances* by blowing a hole through a piece of property to which he had no longer any claim. The suicides of the present day exhibit equal deliberation and an equally confused perception of legal and moral obligation. Several men of late have taken the last relics of their scanty fortunes and effected an insurance upon their lives, and then have killed themselves for the benefit of their families. In all cases so far the courts have held the companies liable for the amount of the insurance, regarding suicide as an accident of insanity, and one among the accidents against which this provident measure is designed to guard. If, however, these affairs exhibit a tendency to reproduce themselves too frequently, it may well be seriously considered whether some legislation is not necessary to restrict the responsibility of the companies, so that an institution so useful and so beneficial shall not become an encouragement to self-slaughter.

One of the most singular cases of this kind has recently occurred in Memphis. A Hebrew named Spears, a small shopkeeper, who had, by the close and sagacious application for which his race is remarkable, accumulated a little property worth some $5000, in an unfortunate hour was induced to gamble for a small amount, which he lost. Not being able to endure the thought of losing money without an equivalent, he went on for some months with the fatal idea that luck would turn, and of course lost all he was worth. He took the precaution to insure his life for $5000 for the benefit of his wife, and then went through to the end of his means. On the last day of his life he asked his wife for some money. After remonstrating with him for his course of life she gave him five dollars, with which he trudged away to the den where his happiness had been squandered, and played for some time with unusual success; but at last the coil was tightened upon him, and he was penniless. On his way home at night he stopped at a tavern and wrote a heart-broken letter to his wife, in which the sordid little cares of business are curiously mingled with bursts of passionate grief. He sends a tender farewell to his "good and true wife, and his brave boy Bennie," and takes care to say that he "owes Mr. Baldwin five dollars," against which he offsets "a show-case, some bed-linen, and the large dolls." "Now I see," he cries, "what a loving and good wife is. I was the villain; can I answer before God? But, dear wife, it is better for you." Here he reverts to the monetary standard of valuation. "If I die, then you receive $5000; but should I have lived, our whole capital would have been but $300." This is an alternative in the face of which there is no possibility of hesitation. Although his heart is bleeding at the separation, it would not be possible to resist such a bargain. "Zum letzten Male, lebt wohl! lebt wohl! I have paid the rent up to the 14th of July." With this strange letter in his pocket he went home, and in the morning was so unusually gay as to excite the surprise of his family. He had swallowed poison, and was as excited as a child at the prospect of his journey; he died apparently without regret.

There is a widespread confusion of moral perception in regard to such performances, which is not only the predisposing cause to most of these suicides, but also influences the general feeling of sympathy for the survivors as against the defrauded corporations. It goes beyond that natural and whimsical fancy of the boatman who thought himself drowning, and whose last reflection as he went under was that it was a good joke on the insurance companies. It tends to place the insurer and the insured on the footing of hostility, instead of co-operation, where they really stand. An Arkansas gentleman tersely expressed this distorted view of the case when, declining the overtures of an agent, he said he "had played about every game there was on the cards, but wouldn't go into a thing where he had got to die to win." There is no other idea in the wretched mind of poor Spears, as he prepares to perfect his title to that five thousand dollars, which he considers his own. His death is only a necessary formula to enable him to draw the money.

The disregard for life which, in Oriental countries, finds its highest expression in duels by hari-kari and in vicarious executions, has long been regarded as marking the most radical point of difference between the Eastern and the Western mind. But if we are to go on in the way which has been indicated in the last twelvemonth—young metaphysicians taking poison for purposes of discovery, lovers who fear separation killing themselves with no settled arrangements for housekeeping anywhere else, and steady fathers of family committing suicide in the interests of their bank account—how long will it be that we can look with wonder or disgust upon our antipodes, where, as a recent traveller requests us to believe, the height of practical jesting consists in a suicide on a neighbor's property, so as to give him the amusement of a trial for murder?

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

From the N. Y. World.

It seems to be admitted by the leading press of England that the Prince-Premier of the new German empire has really undertaken to negotiate with Earl Granville for the surrender to Germany of the Island of Heligoland. If this is true Prince Bismarck must count rather upon the prestige won by Germany in her recent war with France, and upon the disposition of Earl Granville's party in England to keep the peace "at any price," than either the inherent right of Germany in this case or upon her power to enforce such a right, for the success of his demand.

England undoubtedly holds Heligoland today by quite as good a tenure as that by which Germany holds Holstein, and nothing is less clear than the capacity of Germany to engage in a successful conflict with England. The strength of Germany is in her army, of which there is no reason whatever to suppose that she could "mobilize" by sea any considerable portion, in the face of the hostility of the first naval power of the world. If Germany could count either upon the forbearance of France or the alliance of Russia, an attempt on her part to force England at this time to the wall might be more probable than it can now be held to be. But it is clear that nothing can be safely predicated of the French until their government is reorganized on an enduring basis, and it is hardly less clear that no Russian Emperor, whatever may be his personal affinities with the princes of Germany, can safely venture on a policy the effect of which would be to give Germany absolute control of the Baltic. It remains, therefore, to be seen only whether Earl Granville and the Government of which he is a member are sufficiently impressed by the peril of their own position of a great foreign war to seek an escape from that peril through a still more perilous abdication of England's position as a great power.

In this connection it is worth noting that *Blackwood's* clever parable of the "Battle of Dorking" has just been reinforced by the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Robert Lowe, in a striking speech on the apparent safety and the possible peril of England. If it is in some respects a foible of Mr. Lowe that he is the most un-English of English statesmen, it is also in some respects his forte. If he worries his party and helps its enemies by a disposition to treat the solemn traditions of English culture and English society as disrespectfully as Sir David Brewster treated the North Pole, his Australian experience and his cosmopolite temper enable him to see England somewhat as men outside of England see her. In the speech to which we allude Mr. Lowe urged upon the House of Commons continuance in a steady reduction of the national debt as a duty which the passing Englishmen of to-day imperatively owe to the enduring England of which they are citizens, in view of the gathering clouds along the European horizon. He made a very felicitous comparison between the condition of England and of Europe at the close of the war of the American Revolution and at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. "Upon the conclusion of Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty of 1785 with the France of Louis XVI," said Mr. Lowe, "everything seemed as if England was entering on an era of prosperity." But what England really was entering on at that time were the long and terrible wars with the French republic and the French empire—neither of them then so much as dreamed of by the wisest statesmen of the world.

Mr. Lowe might have pushed his comparison even further than he did. At the close of the Crimean war, in 1856, England seemed to have strengthened herself against any probability of danger from abroad quite as solidly as she seemed to have strengthened herself against such dangers by the magnificent triumphs of the elder Pitt, confirmed to her in 1762 by the peace of Fontainebleau. The prostration of Russia in 1856 seemed to deliver her from all risk of her position in Asia, as the surrender of Canada by France in 1762 seemed to deliver her from all risk of her position in America. Yet thirteen years after the signing of the treaty of Fontainebleau that great war in the West began which ended only with the downfall of the British-American empire. And fourteen years after the signing of the treaty of Paris Russia has recovered by a single bold diplomatic move all the ground she had lost in the disastrous war of the Crimea. Nay, only seven years after the imaginary pacification of Europe by the treaty of 1785 we find the great English Minister openly saying in the House of Commons that he thought "England might safely reckon on ten years of unbroken peace;" and two years before this, in 1790, Edmund Burke himself had pronounced France to be "self-extinguished in Europe," and upon the strength of this verdict had recommended "the speedy reduction of the English war establishment."

Mr. Lowe, however, has reasons to offer for his warning fresher and more striking even than any reference to the shortsightedness of wise men as proved by the past. He bids England take heed to herself for the single and sufficient motive that she has ceased to be confronted by a congeries of powers, none of them exactly strong enough to assail her if unsupported; and that she finds herself to-day face to face with three or four colossal States, any one of them abundantly able to grapple with her single-handed. The old maxim of "Divide and conquer" has ceased to be applicable with the absorption of the smaller States of Europe. What England has now to provide for is the contingency of a conflict with such a power as Russia, or the new German empire, or the United States. In the wars of the last century and in the Napoleonic wars the principle of coalition played a great part, and diplomacy had ample scope and verge enough in the making and the breaking up of combinations of States. The Crimean war proved, by the attitude of Austria, how much more difficult it is to effect a coalition between two or three great powers than between one great power and several smaller States. The Franco-German war inaugurates a new era of colossal duels, and the power which is unprepared to sustain such a duel single-handed is in very serious peril of its position as a great power if not of its existence as a nation. Hence the timorous attitude of Austria at this moment; and hence, as Mr. Lowe conceives, the urgent necessity for England of a reorganization of her financial and her fighting force. Another motive for anxiety on the part of England Mr. Lowe touched upon more lightly. It is the decay, made manifest by the internal condition of France during the late war, of what used to be the spirit of patriotism in Europe; and the tendency of classes to array themselves on the lines of class sympathy in obedience to class interests. It was believed by all the world down to the outbreak of the recent Parisian civil war that the "French feeling" of Frenchmen was stronger than the correspondent national feeling of any nation in Europe.

Events have dissipated that belief. But is there any good ground for believing that the divorce of class from class has made less progress in England than on the Continent? Is there not reason even to believe that it has made more progress in England than on the Continent?

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the account was lately received from China of the shocking catastrophe whereby nearly six hundred coolies were destroyed who were pent up in the hold of a burning ship, the question naturally arose as to why these miserable beings were so confined. The tragedy itself equals any of the worst horrors of the Middle Passage that roused the virtuous fury of Wilberforce, and there is, we fear, scarcely less reason for the interference of the civilized and philanthropic world in the one case than there was in the other.

It is not generally known that, beside the trade in coolies, another similar traffic is now carried on which even exceeds it in nefarious injustice. It is the old story of cruelty, despotism, and selfishness, stricken down in one quarter, appearing and flourishing under a new name in another. We are assured that for years past vessels have been fitted up for the ostensible purpose of trading with the South Sea Islands, but in reality for kidnapping the the fimple-minded Polynesians and delivering them into bondage. There is a great demand for labor among the Queensland planters, and they are willing, it is declared, to pay a good price for the wretched islanders thus wickedly obtained. Of course, it does not answer to call these people slaves. The are styled laborers, and their toil, by a polite fiction, is supposed to be voluntary. Indeed, it has been generally thought that colonial legislation provided for the welfare and right treatment of the imported hands, whether coolies or Polynesians. The theory was that these laborers were kept only for three years, at the expiration of which time they were sent home, each receiving a final sum of ninety dollars. The practice was to get the unfortunate savage in debt for clothes and small luxuries extravagantly charged for, so that at the end of his term, instead of getting his discharge and his ninety dollars, the poor fellow would find himself in debt to his master, and forced to begin a fresh period of servitude to work it out.

It is true that in 1868 the Queensland authorities passed a Foreign Immigration act, which provides

"that no person shall import Polynesians unless he enters into a bond of $2500, with two sureties, to prevent kidnapping; and a further bond of $50 for each immigrant, to return him to his country at the end of three years; nor may any native be landed in Queensland unless he understands the agreement and has entered into it voluntarily."

But this act, we are advised, is systematically and easily violated, so that it in effect renders matters worse for the laborers than they were before. What with men of straw for sureties, the enforced consent, under pressure of debt, of the immigrant to a waiver of his bond of return, and other facile devices, the act practically affords no protection at all. Meanwhile, the treatment of the immigrants on the seas is most inhuman. The commander of a man-of-war, the Daphne, that recently boarded one of these modern slave-ships, discovered over one hundred natives in a state of complete nudity, although the act expressly provided that each one shall be furnished with a shirt, a pair of trousers, and a blanket. This gentleman, Commander Palmer, states it as his opinion that all these unhappy people were kidnapped, and says, further, that the ship was fitted in every respect as a slave-trader, irons alone excepted. It is to be hoped that a knowledge of these facts by the English Government will lead to the application of such prompt and stringent remedies as may put an end to proceedings so heinous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS. —Notice is hereby given that the Interest due July 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city.
The transfer books will be closed for one month from the 15th inst.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1871. [6 17 1m
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
ISAAC B. SHERWOOD, Sec. of State.
FRANCIS B. BOND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
The Interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia.
The Interest maturing upon Registered Stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury Office only.
6 17 30t NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 25, 1871.
The interest which will become due upon Stock of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July, 1871, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New York, from the 3d to the 17th days, inclusive of July, proximo.
ERASTUS N. BATES,
6 17 1m State Treasurer.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

JOUVEN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpl

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.
Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.
To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.
Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.
As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—
No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 53, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.
The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—
KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.
MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 6 1aw4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.
Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.
Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.
Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.
The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.
Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M.
Nemesis, Thursday, July 13, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, July 15, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin..........$75 Steerage..........$30
To London.......... 80 To London.......... 35
To Halifax.......... 20 To Halifax.......... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY.
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY.
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct on Tuesday, July 11, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —, July —.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 1, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on —, July —, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington —, July —.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 29, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID 23§

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Commencement of Princeton College.

PRINCETON, June 27.—The town is crowded with distinguished strangers to attend the commencement exercises. Among those present this morning at the delivery of Secretary Belknap's address before the literary societies were President Grant, Secretary Robeson, General Meade, Senator Frank Blair, of Missouri; General W. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio; and Governor Randolph, of New Jersey.

President Grant and party arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning in a special car, to remain through the exercises of to-day and to-morrow. The President is the guest of Dr. McCosh, president of the college.

This morning there was an interesting reunion of the class of 1848 at the residence of Professor C. W. Hodge, of the Theological Seminary. About fourteen members of the class were present, including Secretary Belknap, Rev. Dr. Cattell, president of Lafayette College, and Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Philadelphia, one of the trustees of the college.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George Hensler, Assistant Engineer of the Fourth district in the Paid Fire Department, died last night of erysipelas, caused by exposure.

—On Sunday last a Mrs. Ann Adams, of Blair and Rainbow streets, Nineteenth ward, died suddenly, and the neighbors accused her attending physician with having poisoned her. The Coroner's inquest proved that Mrs. Adams died of congestion of the brain and that the medicine given was harmless.

—Officer Logue, of the Second district, died yesterday in the Franklin Engine house of an overdose of laudanum which he had taken, it is supposed, to quiet his nerves, he having been on a debauch.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant is to be at Washington to-day.

—The celebrated McGarrahan case is up again in the Interior Department.

—The anti-rum shop party of New York will, on the 8th of next September, hold a State convention.

—A board of army surgeons, who have been testing the cunderago plant as a cancer-cure, make an adverse report upon it.

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that warrants issued by county commissioners during Governor Brownlow's administration are null and void.

—The Democrats of Maine met in convention yesterday, and, after nominating Hon. C. F. Kimball, of Portland, for Governor, they endorsed "the new departure."

Foreign Affairs.

—Subterranean fires are now raging at Sheffield, and fears are entertained that it is an old colliery, which extends to the very centre of the town.

—The miners on a strike in South Wales now number nine thousand, and there seems to be no present prospect of a settlement of the difficulty with the companies.

THAT LEASE.

Theodore Cuyler Heard From.

Yesterday afternoon the Railroad Committee of Councils held a consultation with Messrs. Theodore Cuyler and J. Edgar Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in regard to the resolution passed last Thursday, which directs the City Solicitor to take legal measures to prevent the lease of the New Jersey Roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler explained that the Pennsylvania road was in reality endeavoring to protect Philadelphia's interests instead of harming them. This city is fifty-nine miles nearer the Great West than New York. We have all the advantages. The railroad brings us freight, but if our merchants have not the enterprise or capital to absorb and utilize it, that is not the fault of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the first place, the lease is consummated, and no earthly power can prevent it. Even if it were broken to-day, how would that help Philadelphia? New York will get the freight in any event, without its having passed through Philadelphia. It has been charged that the Pennsylvania road charges higher freight than the Baltimore and Ohio.

This is not true. They lower their freights once in a while, but the average rate is higher. Some roads do not pay dividends, and, of course, can carry freight lower.

The speech of the gentleman was quite extended.

J. Edgar Thomson also presented similar views in regard to freight charges.

Mr. Hanna, of the committee, believed the lease injurious to Philadelphia, and he was still convinced of the fact.

A vote was taken upon reporting the resolution favorably, and it was lost by a vote of 7 to 3.

Mr. G. A. Smith moved to report that it is inexpedient to adopt the resolution. Agreed to. The committee then adjourned.

Sale of Real Estate and Stocks.

Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following real estate and stocks:—

5 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	$190·50
2 shares Bridesburg Land Company	255·00
$13,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds	91⅝
40 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co.	$5
6 shares Mercantile Library Company	5
Pew No. 75 Tenth Presbyterian	5
2 three-story residences, Germantown	8,850
Three-story residence, barn, ice-house, 15 acres, Germantown avenue	19,000
Dwelling, No. 608 Federal street	2,750
Dwelling, No. 1813 N. Thirteenth street	4,300
Dwelling, Kingsessing avenue, southwest of Forty-seventh street	2,000
Warehouse, Avondale, Chester county	2,700
Lease on a warehouse, Darby road	180
Dwelling, No. 1617 Ogden street	2,400
Dwelling, No. 1619 Ogden street	2,400
Lot, 150 by 250 feet, Chestnut Hill	800
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	825
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	825
Lot, Sunset avenue (adjoining)	1,200
Dwelling, No. 807 Ellsworth street	1,100
Dwelling, No. 805 Ellsworth street	1,100
Store and Dwelling, 1128 Passyunk road	2,500
Store, Passyunk road and Ellsworth st.	4,990
Dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street	2,450
Ground-rent, $84 a year	1,260
Dwelling, No. 2118 Emerald street	2,175
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Ground-rent, $60 a year	750
Two lots, Hansbury avenue, Germantown	14,300

THE STRICKEN CITY.

Ravages of the Pestilence in Buenos Ayres —Interesting Details.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following private letter from Professor H. G. Jackson, formerly a resident of that State, but now a resident of Buenos Ayres:—

In the month of February there appeared in one of the districts of Buenos Ayres a few cases of what the physicians called yellow fever, though there was much discussion as to whether it was really yellow fever or not. However, as the cases were few in number, and not particularly fatal, and, besides, were confined to one neighborhood, nobody paid much attention to it, or seemed to think it worth while to take any precautions against its spreading. In the meantime the disease was increasing quite rapidly, and the newspapers began to discuss the subject earnestly, some claiming we had genuine yellow fever among us, others asserting with equal confidence that it was not that dreaded destroyer of human life. The number of deaths rose from five or ten up to twenty or thirty daily, and were published separately, with street and number, name, age, etc.

Then people became alarmed, and began to leave the city by thousands. It was estimated that not less than ten thousand people left the city in a single day. As the epidemic progressed, the people became so much afraid of it that they deserted, in many instances, their nearest friends and relatives, and many persons died from neglect who, if properly cared for, would have recovered. The number of deaths rose rapidly until it finally reached the appaling number of 780 daily, and it is generally believed that the full number was not reported. It must be remembered that at the time when the deaths were reported at from 400 to 600 daily, the population of the city had been reduced by previous deaths and removals to about 35,000 or 40,000 souls. (Buenos Ayres ordinarily has a population of over 200,000.) Hearses were to be seen in all directions and all hours of the day and night. Indeed, there were not hearses enough in the city to carry off the dead, so that furniture wagons and other vehicles had to be brought into requisition. Coffins could with great difficulty be procured, and it is said that in some instances the same coffin was made to serve a second time, its first occupant having been removed upon arriving at the grave. At the cemetery the scene was still more striking, for there was the gathering of the dead. It reminded one of a "mass meeting" such as we see in the States during a political campaign; only instead of gayly-colored banners and flags there waved only the black plumes of the hearses, and instead of the shouts and cheers of excited partisans, there was only the silence of the dead, and the subdued sobbing of the mourners. Twenty or thirty hearses were constantly awaiting their turn at the gate of the cemetery to unload their lifeless passengers, and soon as they were discharged hastened back to the city for others that were awaiting them. Within the cemetery walls there were always to be seen scores of coffins waiting for the graves to be prepared to receive them, for the men employed were not sufficient to keep pace in their doleful work with the rapidly accumulating corpses. The municipality employed still more, until at one time there was said to be more than a thousand grave-diggers at work in the cemetery, though I believe this to be an exaggeration. The loss of life by the pestilence is variously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000. I presume the latter figure more nearly correct, though to the public the truth will never be known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dundas Estate—Interesting Decision.

Orphans' Court—Judge Paxson.

In the matter of a petition filed by one of the distributees under the will of the late James Dundas, to have an unprofitable sale of his interest rescinded, Judge Paxson gave the following able decision, which will be found interesting alike to the professional reader and the layman:—

In this case a petition was filed in the Orphans' Court by William Oswald Dundas, setting forth substantially that James Dundas died in the month of June, 1865. That under and by virtue of his last will and testament, the petitioner was entitled to recover one thirty-second part of his residuary estate. That some time prior to the 8th day of August, A.D. 1866, the petitioner being in want of money, addressed a letter to Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors of said estate, offering to sell his (the petitioner's) interest in said estate. That after some negotiation, Mrs. Agnes Dundas Lippincott, the wife of the said executor, and a distributee under the will, purchased the said interest of the petitioner for the price or sum of ten thousand dollars. That in pursuance of said arrangement, the petitioner and his wife, on the seventh day of November, 1866, executed a deed to Mrs. Lippincott for the said interest, and received therefor the full consideration money. The petitioner further alleges that he was induced to sell his interest for ten thousand dollars by reason of misrepresentations of the condition and value of the estate, made by the said Joshua Lippincott, one of the executors, and the husband of the purchaser; and that the real value of his share was more than double what he received for it. He further alleges that the executors supplied Mrs. Lippincott with the money to make the purchase. The petitioner prays the Court,

1. That the said deed may be set aside, and given up, and cancelled, or

2. That the said Agnes Dundas Lippincott may be decreed to be a trustee of the interest of the petitioner in said estate.

3. That the said Joshua Lippincott and Agnes Dundas Lippincott be ordered to execute and deliver to petitioner a deed reconveying the said interest in said estate upon the repayment of the money paid to the latter.

4. That the said Agnes Dundas Lippincott be required to account for and return to the surviving executors all sums received by her on account of the said interest.

5. That the surviving executors shall pay to the petitioner the full amount of his share and interest in the estate.

6. That the auditor upon the accounts of the executors of the estate of the said James Dundas suspend the settlements of the accounts until the rights of the petitioner in the premises can be ascertained.

7. That a citation may issue.

To this petition, and the citation issued thereon, Joshua Lippincott and James Dundas Lippincott, surviving executors of the will of James Dundas, answer by way of demurrer, and allege that even if all the allegations in the petition be true, the Orphans' Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the complaint and grant the relief prayed for.

The Orphans' Court has no general equity jurisdiction. It is a court of equity in respect to the few subjects within its jurisdiction, but as was observed by the late Chief-Justice Gibson, in Brinker vs. Brinker, 7 B., 55, "the auxiliary powers of such a court have not been given to it. It is a special tribunal for specific cases, and its resemblance to a court of equity consists in its practice of proceeding by petition and answer containing the substance but not the technical subtleties and nice distinctions of a bill in equity."

The Orphans' Court has no statutory jurisdiction in case of fraud, accident, or mistake. Without consuming time by reference to past legislation upon this subject, it is sufficient to say that by act of 16th of June, 1836, Purdon, page 764, plac. 8, the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court is confined to the following cases, viz.:—

1. The appointment, control, removal, and discharge of the guardians of minors, and the settlement of their accounts.

2. The removal and discharge of executors and administrators deriving their authority from the register of the respective county, and the settlement of their accounts.

3. The distribution of the assets and surplusage of the estate of decedents after such settlement among creditors and others interested.

4. The sale of real estate of decedents.

5. The partition of real estate of intestates among the heirs.

6. The specific execution of contracts made by decedents to sell and convey any real estate of which such decedent shall die seized.

7. Proceedings for the recovery of legacies.

8. All cases within their respective counties, wherein executors or administrators, guardians or trustees, may be possessed of, or are in any way accountable for, any real or personal estate of a decedent.

This act has greatly extended the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court over trustees. But its jurisdiction extends only to testamentary trusts. It has no control over such as arise by deed. In the latter class of cases the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas is exclusive. In testamentary trusts it was held to be concurrent with the Orphans' Court. Brown's appeal, 2d Jones, 333, overruling Wheatley vs. Badger, 7 Barr, 459.

The trust in this case, if any there be, does not arise under or by virtue of any will, or by appointment by the Register or Orphans' Court. It is what is known as a constructive trust, *i. e.*, one arising by implication of law. Hill on Trustees, p. 144, divides constructive trusts into two classes, as follows:—

1. When the acquisition of the legal estate is tainted with fraud, legal or equitable. These are known as trusts *ex maleficio*.

2. When the trust depends upon some general equitable rule, independent of the existence of fraud.

I am not aware of any rule of equity which forbids a trustee to purchase from his *cestui que trust*, provided the transaction be free from fraud. Hence, if this case falls within either of the above classes, it must be within the first. If there be a trust, it is a trust *ex maleficio*.

In Chesterfield vs. Jansen, 2 Vt., 155, Lord Hardwicke divided cases of fraud which would void a constructive trust into four classes, as follows:—

1. Fraud arising from imposition.

2. Fraud apparent from intrinsic value.

3. Fraud which may be presumed from the circumstances of the contracting parties; and

4. Fraud collected from the circumstances of the transaction, as being an imposition on third parties.

It is manifest that the facts set out in the petition, which for the purposes of this case we must assume to be true, bring the case within the first and third of the above stated classes. It is a trust arising by implication, out of the circumstances alleged in the petition, and is not a trust existing or arising under a will, or out of any proceedings in the Orphans' or Register's court.

It must be remembered that this is not a proceeding against the estate of James Dundas. That estate has no interest in this controversy, and cannot make nor lose by any judgment of this court thereon, unless indeed we suspend the proceedings before the auditor, and thus tie up the large fund in the hands of the executors' pending this litigation. This is merely a contest between a distributee and a person to whom he has sold his interest. The sale was his voluntary act, suggested originally by himself, and whether or not he has made a bad bargain merely, or has been overreached in the transaction, cannot possibly affect the estate of James Dundas or interest the other distributees who are waiting for their money. The business of the auditor is to distribute the estate. In this he is but the agent or the organ of the court. The position of the petitioner is that of one who at one time had an interest, but who has parted with it by and for a valuable consideration. While that deed remains in full force the petitioner has no standing before the auditor. He has no further interest in the estate of James Dundas. The auditor has no power to cancel the deed and decree a reconveyance. The Orphans' Court has no such power. The trust, if any, arises under the deed and the transactions out of which it grew. It does not come within our limited statutory jurisdiction. The relief prayed for here can only be granted by a judge sitting as a chancellor, and clothed with general equity powers.

If we treat this case as that of a trustee purchasing from his *cestui que trust*, it still does not affect the estate. It is not like the case referred to by Judge Agnew in Dundas' appeal, of a purchase by a trustee at his own sale of the trust property. There the estate is directly affected and gains or loses, according as the price paid by the trustee is a full one or otherwise. In such case the sale is always voidable at the option of the *cestui que trust*. A trustee may purchase from his *cestui que trust*, provided there is a distinct and clear contract and there is no fraud or concealment. Hill on Trustees, p. 537; Coles vs. Trecothick, 9 Vesey, Jr., 247. Hence the *cestui que trust* can only void the sale for fraud. There is no trust in the latter case until the transaction is shown to be tainted with fraud, legal or equitable, and then the trust arises not under a bill, but, as before stated, is implied from the nature of the circumstances which surround the transaction. Of such a trust the Orphans' Court has no jurisdiction.

While there is, perhaps, as before stated, no rule which prohibits a trustee from purchasing of his *cestui que trust* in a case free from fraud, it is not too much to say that a court of equity would scan such a transaction very closely, particularly where the parties were not dividing upon equal terms; as where the one was in possession of information not accessible to the other, and failed to communicate the same; much more so if there were any ground to believe there were any misrepresentation by the one, or withholding of facts which the other was entitled to know.

In the case of Coles vs. Trecothick, above cited, the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) says:—"A trustee may buy from the *cestui que trust*, provided there is a distinct and clear contract, ascertained to be such after jealous and scrupulous examination of all the circumstances, providing that the *cestui que trust* intended the trustee should buy; and there is no fraud, no concealment by the trustee of information acquired by him in the character of trustee. I admit it is a difficult case to make out whenever it is contended that the exception prevails." In such a case the presumptions are all against the trustee, and the burden of proof is upon him to show, by the clearest evidence, the *bona fides* of the evidence.

If this transfer by deed be treated as a sale from one distributee to another, it will not hold the petitioner. The Orphans' Court cannot take cognizance of such a transaction, merely because the subject matter thereof happens to be a portion of a decedents' estate. In Wickersham's Appeal, XXVII *Legal Intelligencer*, 242, August 12, 1870, it was held that one executor could not recover one-half of his commissions from his co-executor in the Orphans' Court. Mrs. Lippincott did not buy of the trustee. She bought of a distributee, and merely stands in the position of the distributee from whom she purchased.

I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court in cases of the transfer of a distributive share of an estate by parol, or by instrument not under seal. We confine this decision to the case before us, viz., the transfer of such interest by a solemn instrument under seal, and for a valuable consideration.

While we do not think we have jurisdiction to entertain the present application, and to grant the relief prayed for, we are not entirely powerless in the premises. We can reach the substantial justice of this case by impounding the share of Mr. Dundas' estate in controversy, and directing the executors to hold it properly invested until the petitioner can be heard in a court of equity. Having our grasp upon the fund, we will hold it until the question now raised can be decided in the appropriate tribunal.

With this qualification we sustain the demurrer and dismiss the petition.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AMICABLE Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor General's Department of the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	$511·72
" in Chatham National Bank	4,058·11
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	50,690·07
United States Bonds, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., par value, $100,000; market value	110,500·00
Accrued interest not yet due	1,200·45
Premium loans endorsed on policies	35,155·16
Office furniture at home and branch offices	2,104·30
Revenue stamps	1 09
Bills receivable	1,012·52
Deferred premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for year	22,913·56
	$228,146·98
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$2,116·67
Amount of losses reported to the company but not acted upon	2,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	7,230·14
Amount of all other claims against the company	14,537·32
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, as per the official valuation of the New York Insurance Department	102,892·00
	$128,776·13
Amount of cash premiums received	$66,150·03
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium indorsed with policies	26,883·58
Interest received from investments	8,336·14
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	7·36
	$101,377·11
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$880·42
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	42,155·87
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,162·72
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	29,572·53
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	6,000·00
Amount of returned premiums, whether paid or unpaid	7,842·20

Branch Office, No. 430 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCIS KEYSER,

6 24 eod 6t GENERAL AGENT.

INSURE IN AN OLD Purely Mutual HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly......$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870......$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces......$30·00

ALSO,

Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12·00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

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JOHN T. BAILEY,

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL......$500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70	2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,345
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

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JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL......$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
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JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL......$500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	34,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)......$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870......600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

[illegible],000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	36,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
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James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
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REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870......$128,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

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Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

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Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

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Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

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All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE GAS RING.

For years the people have noticed the power wielded by this Ring, and have complained time and time again at its arrogance and presumption, but without avail. Confident of its ability to carry every measure it deems proper, it cares not for the wishes of the people, intent only upon its own aggrandizement and that of its friends. Its ramifications of influence are so extended, its patronage so immense, that no desired legislation of its own can well be opposed by legislators who value their position. In the event of opposition to any of its mandates, for such they really are, the Councilman finds himself the victim of persistent and continuous persecution and vilification, and, if a candidate for re-election, the Ring bends every energy to secure his defeat, and generally succeeds.

Now we ask all good citizens, Should such a state of affairs exist? Should they be permitted to continue? The matter of the appropriation of half a million of dollars to this body will come up for action at the next meeting of Councils. Our citizens know that the Market street works were demolished without consultation with the representatives of the people, and that these could, with but a small amount required for repairs, have answered every purpose for the next twenty years. But this did not suit the views of these Ring managers. Jobs had to be given to contractors, and their adherents must be cared for, for by such management as this is, power is still further increased and retained.

After this act, we might almost say of vandalism, the trustees have entered into contracts for the building of new works, and impudently ask the tax-payers for the money to carry them out. Will our Councilmen prove themselves the servants of the Ring, or will they uphold the interests of the people? The latter demand that the Ring be compelled to comply with the requirements of law in every particular, and this cannot be done by granting this appropriation. This bill should by all means be defeated, if for no other reasen than to teach these men that the laws and ordinances cannot be violated with impunity, but that they must be respected even by the Gas Trustees.

But aside from the fact that in this action in regard to the proposed new Gas Works the Ring has proceeded against law, and, we take it, in violation of the oath of office, other and serious charges may, with propriety and truth, be preferred against the men who compose it. The truth is, the people have lost all confidence in them—they meet in secret conclave, against law, and are afraid of public scrutiny of their acts. They have entered into innumerable contracts with their favorites, at prices one hundred per cent. above market rates. They have controlled all the departments of the municipal government through their emissaries and appointees, and have again and again forced improper candidates upon the Republican party. They have made demands for unlimited amounts of the public money in the shape of loans, which have been expended in by no means the wisest manner. They consider themselves the masters of the people, and so act in every matter connected with their position.

In view of all these facts, we speak for the people, and demand that the issue be fairly and squarely made between them and the Ring. Let the members of Select Council who have any regard for the public interests, or for their own reputation as honest men, refuse positively to authorize the loan of half a million dollars demanded by the Gas Trustees. A direct blow will thus be struck at the power of the Ring, and a reform will be inaugurated that if properly pushed will lead to important results in the future. The destruction of the Market street works was a gross outrage upon the citizens of Philadelphia, and those who are guilty should be obliged to bear the weight of public indignation, as they surely will if there is any deficiency in the supply of gas next winter. The tax-payers of this city have suffered long enough from the tyranny of the Gas Ring, and the time has now arrived for putting an end to it. Will the members of Select Council in this emergency prove themselves the servants of the people or of the Ring?

BOUGHT REPUTATIONS.

HERE we have the inevitable Victor Hugo out again before the bloody background of ruined France, bowing and smirking like Sir Andrew Aguecheek when "dancing corantos to show the excellent constitution of his legs." "What is Paris?" cries Hugo; "what matter if, mad with starvation or crime, she has cut her own throat, and is slowly bleeding to death? What matter if a great nation has lost her place on the earth? Here am I! Look at me! me!" Then, swelling with patriotism until he quite covers the ghastly spectacle behind him, he proceeds to depict himself as affording shelter to an imaginary Communist. He calls upon all nations to contemplate and do homage to himself and his guest, "two truly venerable figures." Next he grows defiant, dares the world "to take this Communist from Hugo;" he paints Hugo following him if taken; Hugo sitting beside him on the prisoner's bench, and then he stands off and weeps over Hugo's courage and heroism.

When we call to mind, without prejudice, that the only actual work ever accomplished by this Hugo was the writing of some wonderful lyric poetry, and of some very graphic and clever novels, which were advertised as no others ever published, we are charitable enough to suspect that this gasconade is not the eruption, as it seems, of a monstrous diseased vanity, but a shrewd advertisement of himself, and consequently of his wares. The trade of boasting and self-advertising is already well enough understood among us, and, we regret to say, by none better than by the men who profess to be the instructors of the people both in press and pulpit. Outside of the great cities the credulous public holds out a genial welcome to all literary or devout reputations, without a suspicion of the means too often made use of to create them. The journalist, or author, or sensational preacher who finds Fame slow in bringing her trumpet to her mouth, knows very well how to jog her elbow. There is the ordinary coarse expedient of a paid-for page in the newest "Lives of Eminent Men;" there are innumerable anecdotes to be seen floating through the press; there are adverse criticisms written to order, angry newspaper discussions, libel suits. "Notice your own book," advised an eminent editor; "it is the only way you can be secure of justice." The system of laudation acts and reacts, too, like circles in water. Nor is it only sham pretenders who thus gild their tawdry reputations. There are among these men writers of merit, and clergymen who are working honestly to help their fellow-men. We referred the other day to a full-length statue, exhibited in a Chesnut street window, labelled in choice running hand "The Prisoner's Friend." Curiously enough, we thought it intended for the wrong person, though the right one really deserves the self-advertised title; but he cannot refrain from thus thrusting his good deeds before the world. One portrait of him represents angels, clothed in convict garb, as crowning him while he enters Heaven in glory. Now, perhaps we ought to feel no more impatient disgust at this lack of decent modesty in religious or literary men than in others. Human nature finds praise, or at least recognition, as necessary for its daily food as the body does bread; and when the world seems bent on holding back applause until a man is dead, it is a sore temptation to him to prick the sides of its intent, particularly if his profession has accustomed him to ride and direct the sluggish beast. It would be useless to preach to these self-advertisers the fact that the deeds which ennoble men have no tangible reward as their motive. They are more likely to be accessible to another fact, which is that the voice of the public is unerring in its final verdict on a man, and that the men of press and pulpit among us who have been awarded the highest places have been those who worked solely for their work's sake, and who yet carry into their success the power of sincere and grand humility.

THE POPE'S DENUNCIATION OF LIBERAL CATHOLICISM.

A CABLE telegram from Paris states that "the Pope, in reply to an address of sympathy from the French Catholics, praises the zeal they exhibit in the cause of the Church and himself, and denounces liberal Catholicism as an evil as formidable as the Revolution or the Commune." This strong language accords logically, perhaps, with some of the doctrines asserted by the late Œcumenical Council, but it is nevertheless startling. It indicates not only that the Pope is deeply aggrieved by the modern course of events in Austria and Italy, but that he is disposed to throw the whole weight of his influence in favor of a complete reactionary movement in France. In that country the representative of the old Bourbon line of monarchs, the Count de Chambord, is now a somewhat formidable candidate for the throne; and while in his late manifesto he expressed his readiness to condone all ordinary political offenses, and to keep step with the progress of the age in all minor points of politics, he avowed an unalterable determination to cast the whole weight of French influence in support of the Pope. It is commonly believed that a very large proportion of the priests of France will, in turn, use their best exertions to promote the reconstruction of a French monarchy, of which Count de Chambord will be the head, so that the old system of kingly rule by right divine may be thoroughly re-established; and it is probably part of this programme that the Count de Chambord shall restore, by force of arms, if necessary, the temporal authority of the Pope in the Papal dominions. An attempt to enforce this policy would probably be violently resisted by Victor Emanuel; and this would lead to that singular anomaly in the nineteenth century, a religious, or semi-religious, war. The Pope, in his recent denunciation of liberal Catholicism, probably intended to rebuke that portion of the French Catholics who are not disposed to favor a Bourbon restoration, and to cast the whole weight of his influence in support of a candidate for the French throne whose success would furnish a new and powerful champion of Papal power. In former ages religious feeling formed the basis of nearly all political combinations; but there is considerable novelty in the spectacle of religion being made a controlling element of national politics at the present day, and the movement referred to possesses an especial interest on this account.

YESTERDAY an officer, who has the reputation of being one of the most faithful and most efficient members of the police force, was shot down while in the performance of his duty by a wretch whose hands have already been stained with blood, but who, by some mysterious influence, has hitherto been able to escape punishment for his crimes. Lieutenant Flaherty's wounds will not improbably prove fatal; but whether his assailant will ever be convicted, or, in case of conviction, whether he will ever be punished, are matters of extreme doubt. He belongs to a class of ruffians who do the dirty work of the genteel political managers who push themselves forward on all occasions as the only true representatives of the great party principles of the day, and who, although they occasionally make a sacrifice to outraged public opinion—just as the British occasionally hang a lord to show their impartiality—they as a general rule exert themselves efficiently to shield their tools from the consequences of their misdeeds. Even if the would-be murderer of Lieutenant Flaherty should be convicted and sentenced, Governor Geary's clerk has only to fill up the blanks of a pardon paper when the usual highly "respectable" citizens of Philadelphia make the usual demand upon him, and he is launched upon the community again to continue his career of blood. It is the duty, nevertheless, of the Mayor and all other officers of the law to make every possible exertion to capture the assailant of Flaherty, and to furnish him with a hempen cravat. If they can have him tried and convicted the responsibility will be removed from their shoulders, and they will receive credit for at least making an effort to put down ruffianism and to sustain the dignity of the law.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Amos Robins.

HON. AMOS ROBINS, of New Brunswick, recently State Senator from Middlesex county, N. J., died yesterday morning of congestion of the brain. Mr. Robins was well known throughout New Jersey as a public man, of unimpeachable integrity and sterling independence of character. He was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school and adhered to that party throughout all its phases, and was long prominently identified with the political affairs of the State. He lived on his farm at Metuchen until about three years since, when he removed to New Brunswick. Mr. Robins was formerly Collector of Customs at Perth Amboy, and after serving two years in the Assembly, was elected Senator from Middlesex county in 1861, to succeed Senator Everett (American), and was re-elected in 1864 and 1867. Mr. Robins was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1868, and stood next to Governor Randolph on the final ballot. He was twice elected President of the State Senate, in 1864 and 1870, and at the expiration of the last term, owing to ill health, retired from public life. Recently his health was supposed to be improving and his name was mentioned among those of the Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial chair.

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DUCK SUITS, CHEAP.
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WHITE DUCK PANTS, welted seam.
FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS, striped, welted seam, spring-bottom, only $8 per pair.
SKELETON COATS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
BONNER DUSTERS,
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We are receiving hundreds of New Garments daily.

All our prices are lower than ever before.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

Sea Shore,

Via Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Excursion Tickets

WILL BE ISSUED ON TUESDAY, JULY 4,

For Atlantic City, at.....$2·00
Leaving Vine Street Ferry at.....8·00 A. M.
Leaving Atlantic City at.....4·35 P. M.

Arriving in Philadelphia in time for the display of fireworks on Broad street.

6 28 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT

Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.

P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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FOR RENT—A LARGE FOUR-STORY Store, No. 26 S. FRONT Street, extending back to Letitia street. Possession given on the 1st of July, 1871. Apply to the FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

6 28 3t No. 329 CHESNUT Street.

FOR RENT—AT CHESNUT HILL, FOR the summer months, a delightfully situated and thoroughly-furnished residence. Apply on the premises, or at No. 117 South FOURTH Street.

6 27 3t* R. C. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Medium-sized House, No. 1805 ARCH Street. Apply to C. R. KEENEY,

6 23 6t* No. 1691 ARCH Street, cor. Sixteenth.

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A FINE "NEGLIGEE" SUIT

Is very becoming to a gentleman of taste and refinement.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

have on hand a fine assortment of these and of all other sorts of nice Summer Suits Elegantly adapted for hot weather.

Gentlemen and their sons fitted out with all varieties and styles of choice Summer Clothing at the shortest notice at the lowest prices!

Call at our GREAT BROWN HALL, And look at our stock, And examine our prices, Before you go elsewhere.

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No. 824 CHESNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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All our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.

50 to 75 per cent below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts, PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

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EXTRA CHEAP AND DELIGHTful Excursion up the Delaware, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on the splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER.

Leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 9½ A. M., for Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion, 30 cents.

P. S.—This extra excursion will not interfere with the regular daily trips, 6 28tustf

FOR CAPE MAY.—THE NEW AND elegant steamer SUE, Captain Veasey, will leave ARCH STREET WHARF, on Thursday and Saturday mornings, June 29 and July 1, at 8½ o'clock, returning on Friday and Sunday. The SUE has handsome state room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of her passengers. Fare, including carriage hire, $2·50; Children, $1·00; Servants, $1·75. The SUE will make an extra trip on Monday, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 10 o'clock, and return on Wednesday.

G. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART.

6 27 5t Office, 43 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE GRAND REGATTA AT CAPE MAY ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

The new and elegant steamer SUE will make an excursion trip on MONDAY, July 3, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M., and returning on Wednesday morning at 7·45. Excursion tickets, good to return on Wednesday.....$4
Each way.....$2·25

On the 4th of July the SUE will accompany the race of the yacht squadron, having been engaged by the committee for that purpose. Tickets for this occasion, $2·50, can be had at the Continental Hotel, Girard House, Washington House and St. Cloud, and at the office, No. 43 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

A limited number will only be sold.

G. H. HUDDELL,
6 27 5t CALVIN TAGGART.

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STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,

Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

EDWARD THOMSON,

Thomson's London Kitchen,

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No. 64 North SECOND Street,

6 24 swtf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE AND reliable men are desired to act in the counties of this State and in the city of Philadelphia as AGENTS of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Energetic business men now out of employment, and who have never done life insurance business, preferred. Address, giving reference, etc., Post-office Box 1849, Philadelphia. 6 27 6t*

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A YOUTH WHO writes a good hand; wages $3 a week. Address, in handwriting of applicant, "Office Boy, Post Office Box 1870." 6 24 6t

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WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

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JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

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Have the pleasure of offering a very complete assortment of

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This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day.

WHOLESALE TO ALL.

N. B.—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.

6 22mwrp S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

FURNITURE AT COST.

A. BARLOW,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers his extensive stock of

FURNITURE AT COST,

FOR CASH,

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is o First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 20 10trp

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,

FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.

"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.

400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.

ALSO,

TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Importing Druggists,

6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

6 27 10t W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 17

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

SUMMER SILKS.

Summer Silks at 75 cents.
Blue and White Checks, 75 cents.
Green and White Checks, 75 cents.
Lilac and White Checks, 75 cents.
Brown and White, 75 cents.
Grisaille Stripes, $1·25.
Black and White Stripes, $1·25.
Colored Stripes and Checks.

A general reduction in the prices of all

Fancy Silks.

Colored Silks

In all the new desirable shades.

Superior Black Silks

FOR SUITS AND COATING PURPOSES.

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS for Trimming.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

All Summer Dress Goods.

STRIPE AND FIGURED GRENADINES.
BLACK HERNANIES.
ORGANDY AND LAWN ROBES.
PLAIN, VIOLET, GREEN, BLUE, PINK, AND BUFF LAWNS.
PERCALES, SAME COLORS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF SEASONABLE

DRESS GOODS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STRIPE PERCALES IN BLUE AND WHITE, BLACK AND WHITE, GREEN AND WHITE, Etc.
FIGURED PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BUFF LINENS FOR SUITS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS FOR SUITS.
WHITE P. K.
WHITE MATERIALS FOR DRESSES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Lace Sacques! Lace Pointes!

Summer Shawls! Summer Shawls!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

ARCH STREET,

AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SPRING TRADE, ARE NOW CLOSING THE REMAINS OF

SUMMER STOCK.

SILKS,
SUITS,
SACKS,
SASHES,
GLOVES,
LINENS,
SHAWLS,
Swisses,
Hernani,
Grenadines,
Handkerchiefs.

LADIES PREPARING FOR THEIR SUMMER TRAVELLING SUPPLIED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN THE

DRY GOODS LINE.

6 17 smw 1m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

We have just received from New York a new lot of 15,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, very cheap, at 20 per cent. less than regular price.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Consisting of Piques, Satin Plaids, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4, French Muslins, soft-finish Cambrics, Nainsooks, etc. etc.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts, Mosquito Bar Nettings, etc. etc.
Tarlatans for coverings.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
1000 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs, 12½, 20, 25, 31, 38, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 31 up to 50 cents.
Gents' Colored Border and Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves, very cheap.
Black Sash Ribbons, Colored and Plain Sash Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, etc. etc.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Silk Fans, Silk and Wooden Fans, Linen Fans, Palm Leaf Fans, Japanese Fans, etc. etc.
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
3 1 w N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

THE FINE ARTS.

The School of Design for Women.

The School of Design for Women in this city has never received from the public at large the attention it deserves as the first successful attempt for the practical training of women for an honorable profession by which they may be enabled to earn their bread and butter. The difficulty which women find in obtaining remunerative employment, and the difficulties in the way of obtaining suitable training for such descriptions of remunerative labor as they are able to perform, are the real grievances that give vitality to all the women's rights agitation of the present day. The number of women who are compelled to do something for their own support is rapidly increasing every day; and every consideration of humanity, justice, and the public welfare demands that more avenues of employment shall be opened to them, and every effort to provide for the great necessities of the situation is entitled to hearty co-operation and encouragement. The organization of the School of Design for Women was, we believe, the first practical attempt ever made in this country to give women a thorough professiona, training. The school was established with a plain, practical object, which has been strictly adhered to, the only changes made since its foundation being those necessary for the perfection and improvement of the original plan. The school does not profess, and its conductors probably do not desire, to make artists of the pupils, but the single aim is to educate a race of industrial designers, who will not only be able to earn good wages for good work, but who will be valuable auxiliaries for the promotion of the interests of American i dustry. To establish this school upon a permanent basis has required a long and severe struggle, and much yet remains to be done before it will be in a position to do all the good that it is capable of doing. Up to the present time the efforts of its principal and his chief backers have been largely directed to procuring a building free from incumbrance, and to filling it with models, books, and all the necessary appliances for carrying on a system of Industrial Art Education. With the aid of donations from the State, several liberal bequests, and contributions of greater or less amount from persons who felt an interest in the institution, this has now been accomplished. The School of Design stands to-day in possession of property of much value, and well supplied with facilities for carrying out the objects of its founders, but hampered by the lack of a sure and permanent revenue sufficient for its support. The fees paid by the students are very small, and would be wholly inadequate for the support of the school if all contributed something. Many of the pupils, however, pay nothing, and it would be very desirable if the institution could be made entirely free to all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. The great value of the School of Design consists in the fact that it disciplines its pupils, and that a young woman, from the first moment that she enters its doors, must submit to rules which are strictly enforced, and which compel her to work. The success of such an institution, and its claims upon the regards of the community, depend upon its sending out trained workers, and the thorough system of education which trains the eye, the hand, the intellect, and stimulates all the inventive faculties, while inculcating principles of good taste, gives women just what they must have to enable them to compete with men in the struggle for the means of living. The School of Design being what it is, it would have been suicidal for its managers to have amalgamated it with the Academy of Fine Arts, the objects of which, so far as it has any objects, and the educational system of which, so far as it has any system, are totally different. The School of Design was established for a distinct purpose, which should never be lost sight of, and it is at least doubtful whether that purpose can be carried out properly in connection with any other institution whatever. So far from uniting it with the Academy of Fine Arts, the friends of the School of Design, having brought it to its present state of perfection, should be more than ever interested in establishing it upon a firm foundation, and we sincerely hope that all who care for the advancement of women, or for the welfare of those women who are compelled to earn their daily bread, will feel it incumbent upon them to give this school the substantial aid it needs. We understand that the talked-of union with the Academy of Fine Arts has been definitely abandoned, and that a decided effort will now be made to secure such an endowment as will place the School of Design in a condition that it will not be compelled to live from hand to mouth or to depend upon irregular contributions. For this effort we ask the cordial co-operation of the people of Philadelphia, for it is in every way worthy of their liberal support. Large sums of money are given every year to colleges and other educational institutions, to hospitals and innumerable charities, and there is no good reason why some of the wealth bestowed for the purpose of doing good should not go to the modest institution on Penn Square, which carries on its work, not of charity but of beneficence, so quietly and unostentatiously that many who ought to feel a cordial interest in it scarcely know of its existence. There are very many persons in this city who are perfectly well able to give to this school enough money to found one or more scholarships, and there are many more who are able to give a thousand, a hundred, ten, or even five dollars towards making the School of Design a self-supporting institution. If every woman who believes in the capabilities of her sex for doing something better than kitchen drudgery, or plying the needle over slop-work furnished by the cheap clothing houses, would extend some aid, and if every man who believes that the interests of society demand a practical settlement of the great question of women's work and wages would give according to his means, the Philadelphia School of Design for Women would not only be placed out of the reach of the vicissitudes of fortune, but its usefulness would be increased tenfold.

Other Art Matters.

—Mr. D. R. Knight is just putting the finishing touches upon a picture that has been on his easel for several months. The subject is historical, and represents an incident to which the origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline contests in Florence was ascribed. The direct inspiration of the picture is the following passage from Rogers' "Italy"—

"Fatal was the day
To Florence, when ('twas in a street behind
The church and convent of the Holy Cross—
There is the house—that house of the Donati;
Towerless, and left long since, but to the last
Braving assault—all rugged, all emboss'd
Below, and all distinguished by the rings
Of brass, that held in war and festival time
Their family standard)—fatal was the day
To Florence, when at morn, at the ninth hour,
A noble dame in weeds of widowhood,
Weeds to be worn hereafter by so many,
Stood at her door; and like a sorceress flung
Her dazzling spell. Subtle she was and rich,
Rich in a hidden pearl of heavenly light,
Her daughter's beauty; and too well she knew
Its value! Patiently she stood and watch'd,
Nor stood alone—but spoke not. In her breast
Her purpose lay; and as a youth pass'd by,
Clad for the nuptial rite, she smiled and said,
Lifting a corner of the maiden's veil,
'This have I treasured up in secret for thee,
This hast thou lost!' He gazed and was undone!
Forgetting—not forgot—he broke the bond,
And paid the penalty, losing his life,
At the bridge foot; and hence a world of woe."

Dante alludes to the same circumstance in the sixteenth canto of the "Paradiso," when he says:—

"O Buondelmonte, how in evil hour
Thou fled'st the bridal at another's promptings,
Many would be rejoicing who are sad
If God had thee surrendered to the Ema
The first time that thou cam'st to the city."

In plain prose the story is, that as Giovanni Buondelmonte was on the point of marrying a lady of the Amadei family, a widow lady, allied to the Donati, made him break his engagement in the manner described. The Amadei avenged this insult by attacking and killing him at the foot of the Ponte Vecchio, and the result was the contests which eventually destroyed the liberties of the city.

In Mr. Knight's picture a crowd of brilliantly dressed young men are coming down a picturesque Florentine street, and form a richly colored group on the right of the canvas. On the left is a stately dame lifting a veil from and pointing to a pale damsel seated upon a stone step near the carved and embossed door of the mansion. Buondelmonte starts with surprise at this vision of loveliness, and it is evident that he is already conquered by the spell of the sorceress, while behind him his companions seem scarcely less startled than himself. Above the carved and embossed doorway floats the embroidered standard, while in the distance are seen the characteristic roofs and towers of Florentine architecture. The coloring of the picture is remarkably rich and harmonious, and is purer in tone than any of Mr. Knight's previous works. We believe that this work will shortly be placed upon public exhibition.

—Mr. George F. Wright, a New England artist who has recently settled in Philadelphia, has just completed a half-length portrait of General Meade and smaller ones of Messrs. Robert Craig and F. F. Mackay, the well-known actors. General Meade is represented in full-dress uniform; and if not the best, it is certainly one of the best likenesses he has ever had taken. The face and the hands are very carefully painted, the artist having bestowed great pains upon the modelling of all the characteristic features of the General's picturesque presence. The portraits of Messrs. Craig and Mackay are also very creditable performances, and will readily be recognized by their admirers as excellent likenesses.

—Mr. Howard Roberts has just completed a very charming portrait-bust of a Philadelphia beauty, which is an improvement on his previous efforts. The face is one of much refinement, and is full of character, the artist having been particularly happy in giving his work a life-like and animated look. The pose is remarkably elegant, a very slight inclination of the head to one side giving it an air of graceful coquetry that is the more pleasing as it is far removed from anything like affectation. There is no sculptor with whose works we are acquainted who understands better than Mr. Roberts how to treat a fine point like this, for it is just in such matters that the artistic faculty displays itself most decidedly, and by which the true artist is distinguished from the mere modeller and worker in marble. The hair in the bust under consideration is rolled back from the forehead in easy, unconventional folds, and the head is covered with a lace veil which falls gracefully upon the shoulders. The same refinement and artistic good taste are shown in the treatment of all the accessories as in the face; and, apart from all question of resemblance to the model, this bust—upon which one of the most thoughtful and conscientious artists in Philadelphia has lavished his best skill—will be certain to command attention simply as a very beautiful work of art.

CITY ITEMS.

FURNITURE AT COST.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. A. Barlow, No. 45 South Second street, to be found in another column. Mr. Barlow's selection of furniture is large and varied, made in the best manner by Philadelphia mechanics, of the best possible materials and the latest and most fashionable patterns. During the present month Mr. Barlow offers this extensive stock at cost for cash. This is a golden opportunity of which all intelligent citizens will at once avail themselves. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

THE POLICIES of the "Equitable Life" average larger than any other company, a fact proving that this leading institution is patronized largely by capitalists who insure for investment. It will pay you. Office No. 432 Chesnut street. I. L. Register, General Agent.

DIED.

HENSZEY.—On the 27th inst., ANN HENSZEY, relict of the late Joshua Henszey, Sr., in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel C. Henszey, No. 954 North Sixth street, on Sixth-day afternoon, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock. **

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on the 24th inst., after a brief illness, ELIZABETH J. LEWIS, wife of Thomas Lewis, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her husband, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment on Thursday afternoon at Mount Hope Cemetery, Lancaster county. Leave depot Thirty-first and Market streets at 8 A. M. ***

LOWER.—On the 26th inst., JOSEPH LOWER, son of Isaac and Mary Ann Lower, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, Æolian Council, No. 17, Junior Order O. U. A. M., and the Marion Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 526 Queen street. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

LUCAS.—On the 27th inst., after a short and severe illness, Miss LOUISA LUCAS, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1327 South Fourth street. **

MCLAUGHLIN.—On the 28th inst., ELLA, daughter of Frank and Sallie McLaughlin, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3807 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. §§§

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER..................$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James [illegible],
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker.

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
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ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
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FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING-SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
PUPILS RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES.
THE MOST TIMID PERSONS
TAUGHT TO SWIM
IN FROM 6 TO 10 LESSONS.

NOTICE.
On and after TO-DAY Season Tickets will be reduced thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
The Ladies' Classes will hereafter close at 1 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.
The Natatorium will be open on the
FOURTH OF JULY
all day and evening for
GENTLEMEN SWIMMERS ONLY.
there being no Ladies' Classes nor lessons given on that day. (6 24smws
For further particulars call or address the Proprietors, J. A. PAYNE & BROTHER.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst., and reopened on Thursday, July 20.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 17th of July next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 28th inst.
All payable at this office.
All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 21 wfm1m Treasurer.

☞ NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at No. 1105 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 4, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Members of other State Societies who may be in the city on that day are invited to dine with this Society at the above-named place, at 5 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1871. 6 27 6t*

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS.
The one hundred and fourteenth ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring Degrees in the different Faculties will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, June 29, at 10 A. M. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the city, Select and Common Councils, the candidates for the various degrees, the Alumni Association, and other graduates of the University are invited to join the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy at a quarter before ten. FRANCIS A. JACKSON
6 23 5t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

☞ OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1.
Transfer Books closed until July 3.
D. BOYER BROWN,
6 23 28 Jl 3t* Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
The Transfer Books of these Companies will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8.
All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.
6 24 10t SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1871.
The interest due July 1 on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of J. E. Ridgway, No. 56 S. Third street.
6 26 3t JONATHAN BULLOCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE SECOND EDITION OF
"THE MOST ORIGINAL NOVEL OF THE DAY."
TOM PIPPIN'S WEDDING.
By the author of
"The Fight at Dame Europa's School."
16mo. Extra Cloth. $1·25. Paper Cover. 75 cents.
"We must confess that its perusal has caused us more genuine amusement than we have derived from any fiction, not professedly comic, for many a long day. * * * Without doubt this is, if not the most remarkable, certainly the most original novel of the day."—*London Bookseller.*
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail postage free, on receipt of price by the Publishers.
Published by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET,
6 26 mw2t Philadelphia.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH CASE—JUST PUBLISHED.
A full report of the law proceedings in the ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH CASE in relation to the right to DISMISS THE MINISTERS, together with a copy of the opinions of the Hon. J. R. Ludlow, C. J. Beasley, of N. J., the late G. M. Wharton, and the Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe. The book is valuable to every clergyman, churchman, and lawyer in the country. 8vo. pamphlet, 100 pp. Price, $1. Sent per mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
BOURQUIN & WELSH,
Law Booksellers, Publishers, and Importers,
6 thstu3t No. 431 WALNUT Street.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE "CAPE MAY DIAMOND," the great cartoon paper of the Capes. 1t*

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, June 29, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	7·35 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

On SATURDAYS two extra trains will leave for Atlantic City. An Express (through in 1½ hours) at 2 P. M., and an Accommodation at 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City every MONDAY at 4·30 and 9·40 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE
for Haddonfield at 9 and 10·15 A. M., and 2, 6·40, and 11·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations at 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Mail Train leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 A. M.
Passengers purchasing tickets at the offices of the company, No. 721 CHESNUT Street, Northeast corner of SEVENTH and ARCH Streets, No. 4900 MAIN Street, Germantown, can have their baggage called for and checked to destination by the Camden and Philadelphia Baggage Express.
6 28tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET
CORNELIUS & SONS
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S
SAFES Best Quality AND Lowest Prices

MARVIN'S
SAFES Largest Assortment!

MARVIN'S
SAFES 721 CHESNUT St. (MASONIC HALL.
5 5 fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have always on hand a large assortment of
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
GOLD CHAINS and BRACELETS,
In great variety.
18k. PLAIN RINGS.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
All goods sold at the lowest prices. 6 24 sw6m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
STATUARY, RAILINGS,
IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,
STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK,
HYATT'S
PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,
Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

ASSIGNEE'S DRUG SALE.—THE FRESH AND well-selected Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of the Wholesale Drug House, No. 41 N. Third street, will be sold at auction upon the premises, on Thursday, July 6. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. On account of creditors of H. J. Detwiller,
DANIEL PHREANER and ASA JONES,
Assignees.
N. B.—The above at private sale if arranged before June 28. 6 24 8w2t*

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE STEAMSHIP PIONEER, running between this port and Wilmington, N. C., will be withdrawn for repairs on the completion of her present voyage. Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her place on the line.
WM. L JAMES, General Agent,
6 27 3t Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL
Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engage Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BEIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Capacity, 1200.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1871.
Terms:—$4·50 per day. $28·00 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY,
6 20 1m Of Continental Hotel, Proprietor.

NEW INLET HOUSE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS
are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN,
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, its former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY, EVARD HOUSE, PRIVATE Boarding House. Large Airy Rooms. Croquet ground attached. Plenty of shade. Terms, $12 per week. J. G. SHAFFER, Proprietor,
6 27 2m (Formerly of the Sea View).

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address
ROBERTSHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORNE.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
J. KEIM,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach. Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY.
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS' COTTAGE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16eod1m

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 10 1m M. C. BRODIE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE,
MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY,
PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD,
Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY,
Late Steward Continental Hotel,
6 9 2m Philadelphia.

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t

Half barrels (in mulberry wood),	20 gallons		$5·00
" (steamed oak)	20	"	3·00
Whole barrels "	40	"	4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons			2·00

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

BEESLEY'S POINT HOUSE,
BEESLEY'S POINT, N. J.
This popular Sea-side Resort affords to those seeking health and pleasure the greatest privileges for gunning, fishing, boating, and still-water bathing to be found on the Jersey coast.
Also, a yacht is provided to carry guests to the surf, free of charge, for sea bathing.
SAMUEL PEACOCK, Proprietor.
Address Beesley's Point Post Office, Cape May county, N. J. 6 26 1m

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

HOTEL,
CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK,
Is open for guests. Accommodations for 400. Gas, bells, and carpets in every room.
Scenery, drives, and table are not surpassed in the country. Rates to suit the times.
6 20 2m D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests. Accommodation for 100.
A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
House 80 feet from the surf. 6 10 tf

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y

CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY CITY, IS NOW open for the reception of guests.
6 20 1m J. E. MECRAY, Proprietor.

GERMANY AND ALSACE.

From the London Saturday Review.

Germany has at last got Elsass and as much of Lothringen as she chose to take, and, having got them, she has now to govern them and make them her own. It is one of the most curious and interesting experiments in the art of government that this modern world has seen. Elsass cannot forget the days when it was Alsace. In some unpleasant and unaccountable manner it cares more for France than it does for Germany, and tramples on history, and ignores race, and protests against the results of the war. For a wonder, it actually in the nineteenth century is not on the side of success. Naturally the French, who have not much to be proud of just now, are very proud of this; for there is no dispute about the fact. Prince Bismarck, who at least has the merit of supreme frankness, allows his countrymen to foster no illusions on the matter. Elsass rejects its historical mother, and clings to its naughty, unfortunate, suffering nurse. But the Germans are not to be baffled easily. They have set themselves so to govern Alsace that the day shall come when its French sympathies will have died away, and it will know and think of nothing but Germany. How this is to be done is a great problem in government, and the mode in which the problem is sought to be practically solved is worth the most attentive study. An excellent description of the German rule in Alsace has been given under the signature of Albert Dumont in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Of course it is written from the French point of view. The writer exults in the failure which the Germans have hitherto had to encounter. But it does not appear to be an unfair account of what has happened, for the author renders ample justice to the mixture of indulgence and firmness which the Germans have displayed. His triumph would not, in fact, be half what it is if he blackened the character of the conquerors, or spoke of them as men without skill and without a knowledge of the arts of empire. What delights him is that, in spite of all the pains they have taken to apply the most judicious mixture of harshness and lenity, in spite of their knowing everything, foreseeing everything, bearing and forbearing largely and long, Elsass cannot abide them, has not the slightest wish to belong to Germany, and pines for the day when it shall be once more Alsace.

Immediately after the battles of Weissemburg and Woerth, Alsace and German Lorraine were seized on as part of Germany. Every minute detail had been foreseen, and the exact frontier line had been studiously traced long before by German patience and skill. This new part of Germany was at once governed as if it were part of Germany. It was never treated as the districts of France were treated that were occupied by the German armies. Strasburg was indeed bombarded, and M. Dumont represents the Alsatians as resenting the needless cruelty of the bombardment. It was quite certain that Strasburg must yield directly the parallels were pushed far enough, and the French garrison had no means of preventing the besiegers from making their approaches. The bombardment did no good to the enemy, while it inflicted infinite misery on the inhabitants. But however true this may have been, it is not pretended that the people of Strasburg would have looked with any more favor on their conquerors if they had not been bombarded; so that the objection to the bombardment is the general objection that all bombardments are useless, rather than that the Germans were unwise in adding this to the other causes of the antipathy of Alsace. When Strasburg came into their hands the Germans fixed there the seat of their administration. A regular machinery for governing the province was instituted, and the new authorities set themselves to the double task of making it understood that the Germans were the true friends of Alsace, and of repressing every sign of sympathy for France. The Count of Bismarck-Bohlen was appointed Governor, and although M. Dumont sneers at his piety, he unhesitatingly confesses that the Count showed himself most amiable, considerate, and polite. His subordinates worked in the same spirit. But German politeness is consistent with displays of the utmost rigor when rigor seems necessary, and very harsh measures were taken to inspire a wholesome dread of counteracting the plans of the conquerors. It was declared to be a matter of honor with all functionaries that they should work on behalf of Germany as if they were Germans. They were expected to afford every facility to the military operations of the Germans, and to do everything to baffle the possible military operations of the French. No one was allowed to pass out of the commune without special permission. All arms were sought for and taken away. The local newspapers were entirely suppressed; and ladies who dared to sing un-German songs, or play un-German music, were at once arrested. Even the children were not allowed to play at games which gave offense to the authorities. It was discovered that the Alsatians spoke a patois unintelligible to Germans, but they were at once to be made to speak good German, and French was utterly forbidden in all schools and official places as the language to be employed. On the other hand, there was an appearance of much kindness and consideration. Some at least of the French officials who were dispossessed were allowed to retire on a pension of the full amount of their salary, and the ordinary taxation of Alsace was not increased beyond what it had been before the war. Every effort was made to prove that the inhabitants of the province had better accept what was inevitable, and that the Germans meant well by them. In short, as M. Dumont justly says, both on the side of harshness and on the side of leniency, Alsace and German Lorraine were treated neither better nor worse than Hanover was treated during and immediately after the war of 1866. German government, with its many forms of unpleasantness, was brought to bear on them, but still they were treated as part of Germany. Nevertheless, Alsace was neither to be terrified nor persuaded. It remained absolutely French. In spite of the severe decrees directed not only against those who joined the French armies, but against their families, 17,000 Alsatians managed to enroll themselves in the new levies of France. The judges of the high courts, the professors of the upper schools, preferred destitution to compliance with the wishes of their new masters. All civil causes had to be adjourned, and German teachers had to be imported. The women persisted in dressing in mourning, and no German officer was received in private society. M. Dumont even informs us that the common people were suddenly seized with a passion for secretly learning and speaking French. Every subterfuge was resorted to in order to escape the payment of taxes and lessen the receipts of the German exchequer. At last came the elections in February to the French Assembly, and the Germans, under the direction of Prince Bismarck, abstained from all interference in them. The true sentiments of Alsace were freely manifested, and they chose without exception either local patriots devoted to France, or national celebrities like Gambetta or Jules Favre. The Germans, although they did not interfere with the voting, prohibited all canvassing or any publication of lists of candidates; so that it was impossible to regard the result of the elections as the work of an active French clique. It was the expression of the intense desire of the Alsatians to be French, and of their resolution to make their real wishes known to all the world at the very moment when it was obvious they were about finally to cease to be French. One of the deputies they elected, a popular provincial, who had been Mayor of Strasburg at the time of the siege, happened to die at Bordeaux. His remains were brought to Strasburg, and his funeral afforded the Alsatians a last opportunity of showing their persistent sympathy with a man who had never faltered in his attachment to France. He is recorded to have declared shortly before his death that although he saw how great would be the material advantages to Alsace in becoming German, and although he recognized the consummate skill of the Germans in administration, yet there was to his mind something in France which was more to him than all that Germany had to offer. It is perfectly legitimate that Frenchmen should glory in such utterances. France, impoverished, humiliated, torn by civil war, has still an undefinable charm, and can still appeal to the hearts and imagination of men. In order to estimate rightly the place of France in Europe, it is as necessary to bear this in mind as to dwell on the gigantic blunders it has recently committed, and on the national shortcomings indicated by the events of the war, and by the sad story of the reign and the suppression of the Commune. No one knows better than Prince Bismarck how great are the difficulties which the love of Alsace for France throws in the way of German statesmen; and no one can be more anxious that what he sees all Germans should see also. He has recently strained his great personal influence and authority to the utmost, in order to induce the German Parliament to abstain from subjecting the new provinces too quickly and vigorously to a German Government of the usual type. He has obtained liberty to manage them exactly as he pleases until the beginning of 1873. He has begun by accepting the payment of a portion of the first instalment of the French indemnity in notes of the Bank of France, in order that he may have immediate funds for the wants of Elsass and Lorraine, where these notes are familiar to the people. On the other hand, an edict has been issued enforcing universal compulsory education, after the German pattern, on every child above the age of six years. The two instruments of government to which he trusts are the bestowal of material advantages on this generation and the training of the next generation. Above all, he looks to the working of the conviction that the fate of Elsass is fixed, and that nothing that can be said or done will make it anything but German. How far he may succeed no one can say as yet, but it is evident that, unless a success almost beyond hope attends his efforts, Elsass and Lothringen will long be as much estranged from the German Fatherland as the Poles of Posen are from Prussia, or the Czechs of Bohemia from Austria.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.

No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

COTTAGE TO RENT FOR THE BALANCE of the season, or until March, 1872, with a desirable novelty. Partly furnished. Garden advanced. Apply to WILLIAM P. CRESSON, Claymont, Delaware. 6 26 3t*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 3 17

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT

SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes,

The First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad
COMPANY,

They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the Northwest, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of U. S. Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7-30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange, free of express charges, at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, or Washington,
3 27mwf3m

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $5,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $15,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 20 mthslm

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co., PHILA. & N.Y.)
Bankers, 3 Nassau St., N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Drafts on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE
Sale Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad
Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE

TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Special Attention of Investors

Is now called to the

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS
RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS
AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, New York.

For sale in Philadelphia by

De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
Bowen & Fox,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 6 21 swst

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

The Six Per Cent. Loan
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Penna.,

Has been made by

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment

For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.

A limited amount is still for sale at

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AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

530 WALNUT St.,

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FINANCIAL.

THE
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Offer very superior advantages to parties desiring the safest and most profitable reinvestment of

JULY DIVIDENDS,

Or other surplus funds. These bonds are based upon

1ST—THE BEST LOCATION in the South for a largely paying road.

2D—ONE OF THE STRONGEST RAILROAD COMPANIES IN the country, the list of leading stockholders embracing Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., L. VON HOFFMAN & CO., JAMES H. BANKER, HARRISON DURREE, JOHN STEWARD, and other well-known capitalists.

3D—THE EXPENDITURE, by the stockholders, of nearly TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of the line, before offering bonds for sale. To thirds of the entire line is already built.

4TH—STATE AID, from Louisiana, to the amount of more than eight million dollars. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

now offered are only in the denomination of £1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired. Price, 90, and accrued interest from May 1.

One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than seventy-seven per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

Of whom full information concerning the Company and the road can be obtained.

W. B. SHATTUCK,

Banker and Financial Agent, N. O., M. & T. R.R. Company,

6 27 No. 23 NASSAU Street, N. Y.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

2 6 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Stocks and Bonds,

Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.

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ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

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MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwf

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRAW EXCHANGE ON

Drexel, Harjes & Co.,

PARIS,

IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DREXEL & CO.,

6 22 thstu1m No. 34 South THIRD Street.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Picking, etc. etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

From the London Spectator.

Of all eminent French personages, perhaps the least known is the one who, as the half of Europe believes, is about to be called to ascend the throne of France. Fairly rich, very unambitious, slightly indolent, and full of that personal dignity rarely wanting in his house, the Count de Chambord has led a life of consistent retirement, broken only by visits from a few adherents, by occasional travel, and by the publication of a few letters provoked by the incidents of the hour. Unhated, unfeared, and unwatched, he has slipped out of observation until his very appearance is to the mass of European society absolutely unknown. Till within the last few weeks it would have been difficult to purchase a likeness of him in any capital of Europe except Paris, and still more difficult to find a man not a Legitimist with a clear impression of his personality. The sudden revival of his chances, however, is provoking inquiry, the Catholic Church is interesting itself in his success, a kind of official photograph has been published, and a sudden demand has tempted the booksellers of Brussels to replace the cheap edition of his letters published in 1860 by an *edition de luxe*. There is not much to be gathered either from the likenesses or the letters, but there is something, and that something is not altogether unsatisfactory, the main impression produced by both being one of serenity—serenity of a very unusual, and it may be of a very useful, kind. It is difficult to study the letters or the face—and we have, besides the official photograph, before us one much more unfavorable and one of a much inferior kind—without believing that the Count de Chambord is a man in whom an absolute conviction, an immovable faith in something, has produced a mental tranquillity which, if not goodness, has many of its effects. The ground-tone of the face and of the letters, which latter cover more than a quarter of a century, is unmistakable—it is pride of a very lofty and, in one way, very admirable kind, the pride which produces calm. Royalism is not merely the essential quality of the Count de Chambord's mind, it is the mind itself. Nothing is more remarkable in the letters than their freedom alike from animosities and from the mean jealousies so common among French politicians, or more evident than the origin of that high calm. "I am," he thinks, "the head of the House of France, so certainly, so securely, that rivalry is impossible, jealousy ridiculous, vindictiveness a waste of power." Who "serves France serves me," the Count writes to General Latour-Maubeuge; and we believe this feeling to be entirely unaffected, for the Count on one occasion goes far out of his way to record his approval of the conquest of Algiers, an incident which was for him a disaster because it strengthened his rival's throne, and on another to remind the Duke de Reggio, a Bonapartist, that he is the worthy son "of the illustrious father who conquered at Friedland and at Wagram." Orleanist, or Bonapartist, or Republican, the Count judges every Frenchman as his sovereign, entitled, whatever such Frenchman may think, to consider his approval the subject's highest reward. That is a very different state of mind from that of the King who in 1816 sanctioned a school-book in which Napoleon's conquests were related, and he was described as the King's Lieutenant-General. So complete is the man's conviction that he is *de jure* France, that he feels an instinctive gratitude to enemies if they have served France, precisely the emotion which seven months ago induced him to order the Breton nobles into the field under Gambetta, who was, theoretically, from his point of view, a rebellious democrat. "Save France, for it is mine," was his thought, and to him Gambetta, while saving France, was no more obnoxious than a clever counsel is to the client who personally dislikes his opinions. His pledge to pardon all, to employ all, to have no party, is not a pledge of policy, but the expression of an instinct, of a sense of inherent authority, of a feeling that any one born a Frenchman who enters his service is returning repentantly to his duty, that he has a right to command all, so inalienable that no question of party has in his presence any meaning. He writes to the Duc de Nemours, a rival prince; to the Duc de Reggio, a Bonapartist; to General de la Rochejaquelein, a sworn adherent, in precisely the same tone—that of a Sovereign, above party or personality, stating his views with simple directness, and certain that, because they are his views, those to whom he writes are honored by their communication. This feeling, which underlies every letter in this series, is so intense that it extends to the Church, which the Count perpetually promises to protect—from above. His authority is, in his judgment, as divine as that of any priest, and Bishops, like other men, must in all but spiritual things obey it. This note, for example, of 29th May, 1857, may be the note of a devoted Catholic, but it is certainly not the note of a man whose policy will be wholly directed by the Church:—"Nul doute que je ne sois dispose a laisser a l'Eglise la liberte qui lui appartient et qui lui est necessaire pour le gouvernement et l'administration des choses spirituelles, et a m'entendre constamment pour cela avec le saint-pere. Mais de leur cote, les Eveques et tous les membres du clerge ne sauraient eviter avec trop de soin de meler la politique a l'exercice de leur ministere sacre, et de s'immiscer dans les affaires qui sont du ressort de l'autorite temporelle; ce qui n'est pas moins contraire a la dignite et aux interets de la religion elle-meme qu'au bien de l'Etat." "You sing mass, but I will govern." There is a curious reminiscence in that letter of the old Bourbon tone towards the Church, as there is in another and later one not included in the series before us, in which, as we distinctly recollect, the Count maintained the freedom of the State as against the Church with something of acerbity. He, the King, is, in his own judgment, as sacred an institution as the other, and although he holds the Papal sovereignty over the States of the Church to be a sacred thing, it is mainly because it is to his mind the highest expression of Legitimist right! No government based on tradition, he says over and over again, can last if that one is allowed to go, but his idea of the limits within which that power should be confined is not very widely different from that of Louis XIV. Italy has much to dread from him, but within France we doubt if the Church will find in the Count precisely the instrument she desires.

A king whose whole mind was thus penetrated with the spirit of royalism would, in most instances, be a despot; but in the case of the Count de Chambord the effect of his creed has been to tranquillize, rather than to intensify, the kingly thirst for power. He has waited for the throne for thirty years as an heir to a great property waits, quite sure of its arrival, but quite incapable of intriguing to accelerate it. He is so sure of his own rights that, provided they are acknowledged, he asks little else, is ready to promulgate any desired constitution, and shows a complete willingness to accept advice. We should say indeed that he desired advice from a consciousness of a certain necessity for obtaining it. It is as difficult to establish such a point as to prove a negative; but we believe all who carefully study these letters will detect in their writer a total want of originating power, and a strong but not uneasy consciousness of that want. His rights are not dependent in his own mind on his capacities. Capacities are for Cæsars, not for kings, who, safe from all possibility of rivalry, may expediently benefit by all brains. He perpetually deals with great questions, such, for example, as the reconciliation of order with liberty, the condition of the proletariat, the relation of the Church to the State, and expresses on those and all other points aspirations very like those of an old English Whig, but never by any chance suggests any scheme or policy or thought through which they may be realized. There is not in the entire collection the outline of a plan. The single idea is that if the State is founded on historic tradition, and the monarch honestly desirous of the right, and ready to employ all capacities, all forces, and all parties—then he will be sure to find in his advisers enough of practical capacity to realize the wishes of the country. All that is needed is that he should be honest and choose honest men, and then liberty and order, Catholicism and toleration, monarchy and equality, are sure to be ultimately reconciled. That is evidently not the faith of a mind of original power, but it is that of a mind very simple, very benevolent, and inclined to a somewhat indolent reflectiveness, which, in the absence of actual business in life requiring to be done, has led him to just and wide but rather vague conclusions. The Count de Chambord, it is clear, has thought out the ends he desires, but has avoided through life the trouble of thinking out the means through which he expects that they may be secured. This is not the temper of a despot, or of a man eager for personal rule; but rather of a constitutional king, whose notion of his own prerogative is that it gives him, above all men, the right to take as well as to demand advice, whose function will be mainly to decide whether the men he selects do succeed or fail in realizing his objects. A tranquil, indolent, dignified gentleman, habitually inclined to dwell on great subjects, but without any particular mental power; entirely without the special intellectual vices of France, but equally devoid of her special intellectual force; an English Tory, in fact, of the kindlier and loftier sort—that is the man we seem to discern in the writer of these letters. Whether such a man can rule France in such an hour will depend upon an unknown condition—the capacity natures of this sort sometimes display in the selection of advisers, capacity which the Comte de Chambord may or may not have; but of this we feel certain, that whether a failure or a success he will be a dignified king, will excite few personal hatreds, and will be kindly treated by historians.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certifiates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—In the matter of THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—IN BANKRUPTCY:—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, of the State of Alabama, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to it, or to its use, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Montgomery, in said District, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of LAWRENCE WORRALL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
United States Marshal, Messenger.

Office of United States Marshal, Montgomery, Ala., June 9, 1871. 6 17 1m

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE ALTER, administratrix of GEORGE A. ALTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, July 6, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
6 23 fmw5t Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, add Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 4·05 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 10 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 3·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Millville, and Way Stations.
11·45 a. m., Woodbury accommodation.
3·15 p. m., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.
3·30 p. m., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.
5·30 p. m. Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·30 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·20 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·08 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" " Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¾ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m? No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Fireproof Safe, Office Furniture, Mattresses and Bedding, China, Glassware, Stoves, Refrigerators, Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,
June 29, at 9 o'clock, about 600 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising a general assortment. 6 27 2t

Sale No. 1829 Walnut street.
SURPLUS FURNITURE, HANDSOME CARPETS, MARBLE STATUARY, BILLIARD TABLE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 30, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior rosewood and mahogany surplus household furniture, etc. 6 28 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARPETS; Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Suits of Cottage Chamber Furniture; Spring, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; Bronze Clocks, Refrigerators, Water-coolers, Tin Chamber Sets, Engravings, Chromos, Plated Ware, China Tea Sets, Etc.

On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of furniture, from city manufacturers and families declining housekeeping, comprising

PARLOR SUITS, COVERED WITH
crimson, maroon, and green plush; maroon and green reps and hair cloth, a part of which were made to order by well-known cabinetmakers.

CHAMBER SUITS, FINISHED IN OIL.
Also several suits of walnut chamber furniture, from city manufacturers and families declining housekeeping.

LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Also a large assortment of book-cases, library and centre tables, lounges, easy-chairs, hat-racks, wardrobes, secretaries, dining-tables and chairs, etc., etc.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS.
Also an assortment of new and second-hand carpets of various kinds.

PIANO-FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
At 1 o'clock will be sold the piano-fortes and musical instruments. 6 28 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
June 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 23 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 245

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

LUMBERMEN AND CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION.—Two SAW MILLS, complete establishments, with 1000 square miles well-timbered land in lower St. Lawrence, for sale. Terms easy. CARBRAY & ROUTH, Lumber Commission Merchants, Montreal and Quebec. GEORGE E. COOK & CO., No. 49 Wall street, New York, where plans can be seen. 6 17 1m

ALBANY WALNUT, PINE, POPLAR, CHAIR and Settee Plank, Ash, Bass, Beech, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Maple, White Cedar, Fencing, Shelving, Flooring, Counter Tops, and Cutting Boards. E. B. McCLEES' Lumber Yard,
6 21 6m No. 224 North WHARVES.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

SAXON GREEN.
Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacular drama of *The Sea of Ice* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

X. T. K.—This evening, at Concert Hall, Mr. B. F. Duane, the X. T. K., will have a farewell benefit, when he will appear in his funny entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany."

SUMMER CONCERTS.—Carl Sentz has arranged a series of summer concerts, to be given every evening at the garden of the Mænnerchor Society, northeast corner of Coates and Franklin streets, from Friday next, the 30th inst., to September 8. The entire Chesnut Street Theatre orchestra, with a number of additional performers, has been engaged, and it is Mr. Sentz's intention to perform selections of the best and most attractive music. We are assured that no effort will be spared to make these entertainments attractive to ladies and gentlemen of culture and taste, and to make the Mænnerchor Garden a popular place of resort during the hot summer nights. Mr. Sentz's reputation as a leader is a guarantee that the music will be first-class; and that persons of refinement may enjoy the concerts free of annoyance, the arrangements will be such as to prevent objectionable characters from intruding. To this end no tickets will be obtainable at the door, and no single tickets will be sold. The price of season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, will be $5, and packages of four admission tickets will be disposed of for $1. These prices are certainly low enough to suit everybody, and there is no doubt but that Mr. Sentz's enterprise will be a success. Mr. H. Torchiana, the gentlemanly box-book-keeper of the Chesnut Street Theatre, will act as business manager, and ladies and gentlemen who attend these concerts will be sure of receiving every attention from him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth District, Shot Yesterday Afternoon.

Lieutenant Flaherty, one of the best officers of the Philadelphia police force, was shot by a ruffian named James Monaghan, at Tenth and Spruce streets, yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. A party of young men, who are known to residents of the Eighth ward, and feared by many of them, made an attack upon a colored man, and were severely beating him, when Policeman Thompson and another officer of the Fifth district came up and interfered, taking into custody two of the rioters.

Their friends then attempted to rescue them, and fearing that they would not be able to retain their prisoners, word was sent to Lieutenant Flaherty, who was at his home, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Locust streets. Hurrying around to Spruce street he found that a crowd was gathering, and that it would be necessary to take prompt steps to get the prisoners to the station. Seizing one of the men who was foremost in the attempted rescue, he was taking him out Spruce street, when he encountered James Monaghan, who encouraged the rioters in resisting the Lieutenant. Monaghan was ordered away, but instead of going used insulting words to the officer. Thereupon Lieutenant Flaherty caught hold of him, and a struggle ensued, during which Monaghan drew a pistol, and the officer got his revolver out also.

Almost instantly Monaghan placed the muzzle of the weapon against the Lieutenant's breast, and fired three shots in rapid succession. Two of the balls struck a rib and passed around to the back under the skin, causing only slight wounds, so close together, though, as to make but one visible wound. The third ball passed into the body a little lower down, and penetrated the bowels. Monaghan at once broke away and ran down Spruce street. The Lieutenant, though suffering from his wounds, fired at him as he ran, and one of the other officers also. That he was wounded was evident, from the fact that blood was seen running down the back of his neck. He, however, made his escape, and was last seen running through Independence Square.

The Lieutenant was assisted to his home and Professor Gross summoned. The wound in the abdomen was pronounced to be of a very serious nature. His recovery is exceedingly doubtful. Lieutenant Flaherty is one of the most brave, gentlemanly, and intelligent officers of the city, and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties. That he was a terror to the roughs of the Fifth district is well known.

The man Monaghan who shot the Lieutenant is the one who in August, 1865, murdered James Moore at a delegate election. The Lieutenant married the widow of Moore, and this fact no doubt had made bad feeling between the parties. Monaghan also shot a man in a saloon on Ninth street some months ago. He is a son of Harry Monaghan, who keeps a tavern on Walnut street, near Eighth, and is Democratic nominee for assessor of the Eighth ward.

LATER.

This morning Lieutenant Flaherty was easier, and the physicians and his friends are hopeful. There are in his body three bullets, two of which entered at the same spot, on the left side, and, following along a rib, lodged against the spine. The third ball is lodged in the abdomen. This is the dangerous wound. If the intestine is cut, the injury will in all likelihood prove fatal. If not, the physicians declared that the brave Lieutenant will be up in five weeks. To determine this important question, four or five days will be required. No effort has as yet been made to cut out the bullets. All last night the detectives and police were searching for the desperado Monaghan, a villainous, bloodthirsty wretch, who long ago merited a death on the gallows. It is to be seen now whether justice will be meted out to this worst of all Democratic roughs.

A DENOUEMENT.

This morning the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city received a letter which exculpates Scott, who has been the cause of so much excitement, from the murder of the banker Hertzler. It is in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to the Warden of the Joliet Prison, Illinois, asking the date of the escape of Scott from that institution, and runs thus:—

"Thomas Scott, alias John Scott, alias Riley, escaped from Joliet Prison on the 29th of October, 1867. We have a man with the necessary papers now on his way to Springfield, Ohio, to bring him back."

The murder in question was committed on the 10th of October, 1867. When Lieutenant Flaherty, after a terrible tussle arrested Scott, on Locust street, the evidence against him was of the strongest nature, and was uncontradicted up to the receipt of the surprising letter. Taking this letter to be true, we are compelled to express our astonishment that Scott did not indicate his innocence of this crime before. He lay many months in the jail of the town where the crime was committed. Why did he undergo this incarceration when, by informing his counsel of the time of his escape, the strongest kind of defense—an *alibi*—might have been proved, and he would have been released? And what object had he in escaping from that jail, when upon the production of this incontrovertible evidence he would have been acquitted? Taking these questions into consideration, it looks as though there is a mistake in the dates in this answer of the Warden of Joliet Prison. It is irreconcilable with the facts in the case.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest in the case of Andrew Kibble, aged 25 years, who fell into the hold of a vessel at Port Richmond this morning, and was instantly killed. He resided on Edgemont street, above Allegheny avenue.

RUN OVER.—At 6·30 o'clock this morning Patrick Kennedy, aged 28 years, and living at No. 805 Inquirer street, was badly injured by a coal cart running over him on Ninth street, near Girard avenue. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE CAROLINE.—The yacht Caroline, 17 feet long, won the first prize in the Cooper's Point Yacht Club regatta, beating R. S. Wilkins' yacht, the H. Clay Funk, 32 minutes from Cooper's Point to Chester buoy and return. The Caroline is a Philadelphia boat.

NEAT.

A New Dodge by a Fruitful Swindler.

Yesterday afternoon a swindle was neatly perpetrated in West Philadelphia. At the corner of Thirty-third and Market streets a merchant does business. His residence is on Forty-second street, near Kingsessing avenue. He is a staunch Republican, and this fact has an important bearing in the case. Yesterday a suave swindler called upon his wife, when the merchant was away, and represented to her that her husband had assaulted a man, had been arrested and taken before a Democratic alderman, who was bitterly opposed to him, and that unless $30 was forthcoming he would be sent to prison. To get this $30 the merchant had commissioned his friend (!) the swindler to call upon his wife. The lady, as may well be imagined, became greatly excited with fear when this story was told her, and ran up stairs to get all the ready money she had, which was $15. This she gave to the man, and told her son, a lad, to go with the gentleman to his aunt's on Sansom street, who would give the balance of the money needed. This they did, and the aunt gave $30. This was given to the swindler also. The latter and the lad then proceeded towards the Alderman's office. When about half way the swindler exclaimed:—"Oh dear! there is an important letter in the pocket of a coat of your father's which he told me hung in the storeroom on the second floor, and he wants it. Do you run back and get it, and I will hasten forward and keep your father out of prison." The lad ran back, and when he disappeared the swindler smiled a sardonic smile, cut through some by-streets, and that was the last seen of him or the money. The merchant was rather disconcerted upon returning from his store and hearing of the adventure.

THE POLYTECHNIC.

Annual Commencement This Evening.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, the regular annual commencement of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania will be held. A number of students will then receive their diplomas. The following is the order of exercises:—

Landwehr March........................Hunzdorf
Prayer.
Der Schonste Engel................Graben Hoffman
Introductory remarks by Hon. G. W. Woodward.
Overture—Die Schone Galatne..................Suppe
Address by Hon. Wm. A. Porter.
Waltz—Saloon Freuden...........................Piefke
Conferring of Degrees by Hon. J. P. Verree, President of the Board of Trustees.
Selection—Un Ballo in Maschera..................Verdi
Aria—Belisario.................................Donizetti
Charge to Graduates by Rev. H. W. Warren.
Finale.

A TRUNK RIFLED.—The officers of the Sixteenth district, Lieutenant Leech, last night discovered a huge trunk in a wood near Forty-second street and the Baltimore pike. It had been broken open and rifled, the discriminating thieves taking the best of the contents where they could not take all. The trunk still contained, when found, a great deal of underclothing, some cheap jewelry, and about fifty letters. Some of these, and a collar having a stencilled name upon it, indicate that the trunk is the property of Miss Harriet Peyton.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.—Madame Clement, of Germantown, has received the following letter:—

ROCROI, June 9, 1871.—Madame Clement—Dear Madame:—I have the honor to inform you that I have just received from Messrs. Drexel & Co., of Paris, 1250 francs, which you were kind enough to solicit in behalf of the victims of the war at Rocroi.

Please accept my grateful thanks for yourself and those generous persons who so kindly united in relieving our misfortunes.

Accept, Dear Madame, the assurance of my respectful consideration, etc., MAYOR NEVERE.

A THIEF.—David Ward, aged sixteen years, who has been robbing hen and pigeon roosts down town, despoiling gardens, etc., has been taken into custody and committed to the House of Refuge.

WHY HE TOOK IT.—Officer Logue, who took laudanum last night, and died, it is said did not commit suicide, but swallowed the poison in the hope that it would allay some rheumatic pain.

HILL AND YANCEY.

Another Account of their Personal Difficulty in a Secret Session of the Rebel Senate.

From the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald, June 16.

Among the many events of personal interest that transpired in the South during the late war, but few are of a more dramatic character, or aroused a deeper interest among our people, than the unfortunate personal difficulty which took place in the Confederate States Senate at Richmond, during its secret session, between William L. Yancey, of Alabama, and Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia. Several different and conflicting versions of the affair have been given through the Southern press, but none has yet been published that accords with a statement we recently derived from a gentleman who was at the time a Senator, and an eye-witness to all that transpired on the occasion.

The difficulty had its origin in the heated political contests so common in this country prior to the breaking out of the war. It was when Yancey, with his dazzling eloquence, was "firing the Southern heart," that a barbecue, attended by thousands, was given in one of the upper counties of Georgia. It was here that Hill and Yancey met, the one the bold and eloquent defender of the Union, and the other the boasted champion of secession; and during the debate which ensued, words were uttered which caused an estrangement that was never afterwards reconciled.

The two had met again in the Confederate Senate, both doubtless smarting under the recollection of past conflicts and entertaining no kindly feeling for each other. It was when the cause of the South was drooping and every patriot heart was heavy with despondency and gloom that Mr. Yancey, rising in his place in the Senate, declared that war could no longer be carried on with any hope of success unless many of the constitutional restraints and embarrassments were thrown aside, and boldly advocated a radical change in the Government, to meet the demands of the public and the exigencies of the hour.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Yancey's remarks, Mr. Hill promptly arose to reply. The scene was one of most intense excitement. He deprecated the opinion advocated by Mr. Yancey, and proceeded with great severity to review his past political career, running back to the beginning of the times when our sectional troubles were first being agitated. He said Mr. Yancey, not satisfied with having warred upon and disrupted the old Union, was now crying out against and endeavoring to subvert and break down the Confederate Government. When Mr. Hill concluded, the excitement, already at white heat, was increased beyond anything ever before witnessed during those troublesome times. Mr. Yancey arose, and in a calm, dignified, and self-poised manner peculiarly his own, commenced his reply. He described Mr. Hill as repeating slanders that had been uttered against him for the past twenty years, and that all which Mr. Hill had uttered had been said innumerable times before by every third-rate politician in the country; and continued by saying:—"Nature had designed the Senator from Georgia as an imitator; that he had been cast in a die, and it was vain to attempt to enlarge his dimensions."

Pallid with rage, Mr. Hill mounted to his feet, and seizing a heavy glass ink-stand hurled it with all his might and power at the head of Mr. Yancey, which, grazing his forehead, plowed its way to the skull, and passed on its furious course, crushing a heavy window-facing beyond. Without turning his head, Mr. Yancey, who was at the time addressing the Speaker, continuing his speech, deliberately remarked, "It is always the prerogative of cowards to strike from the rear." Enraged still more at this remark, Mr. Hill, gathering a chair, rushed upon his antagonist, who, heedless of the attack, was continuing his remarks as calmly as if nothing had happened, when a number of Senators interposing, the difficulty was ended. Mr. Yancey's wound bled most profusely, and a scene of the utmost confusion prevailed.

It has several times been stated since Mr. Yancey's death, that it resulted from injuries received in this rencontre, but such is not the fact, as he died from a disease that could in no way have been superinduced by this cause.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

KEILEY.—On Tuesday, June 27, ESTHER, daughter of Michael B. and Kate Kelly, aged 5 months and 22 days.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The President's Movements.

Startling from the Plains.

Outrages by the Indians

Movements of the Military.

Affairs at the South.

College Commencements.

Harvard and Lewisburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Indian Outrages.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department has received despatches from Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, dated May 16, giving an account of an attack by the Esittesaylah band of Indians on the herd, killing one herder and driving off ten horses and twelve mules. Major Greene, commanding the post, immediately mounted all the men on the few mules and horses left, and started Lieutenant Brodie in pursuit, and also sent Captain Fuller with some infantry to follow up, in order to support Brodie if possible.

Brodie overtook them about twelve miles from the post in the mountains. He had a fight and killed two Indians, but the number was too large for his few men, for even a portion of those he had could not keep up with him, and he was obliged to retire. One sergeant had his horse shot under him. Major Greene became very uneasy about a train between the post and Camp Goodwin, and also two wagons he had sent to meet it in order to bring in some supplies that the garrison much needed. He therefore sent Lieutenant Brodie with fifteen men, all he could mount on mules, to meet the train and guard it.

As those Indians have been considered friendly, they approach the parties without being suspected, hence the great danger. He knows of no course to pursue toward them but extermination, for after the kind treatment received he does not believe they can again be trusted. He has suspended all intercourse with them. Of the two regiments he can mount only forty men, owing to scarcity of horses.

The President

returned this morning, and was early at the Executive Mansion, where he is attending to the correspondence which has accumulated during his absence. He will remain at the residence of Secretary Robeson while in Washington.

The Cabinet Meeting

will be held to-morrow, when all the members will probably be present.

Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, had an interview with the President during the forenoon. The President expects to leave this city for Long Branch to-morrow.

General Pleasanton

called at the Executive Mansion during the forenoon.

Secretaries Robeson and Belknap

will return to Washington either to-night or to-morrow morning.

Naval Orders.

Commander B. B. Taylor has been detached from the command of the Ashuelot, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Evans is detached from the Washington Navy Yard on July 5, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 20th of September.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 28—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer which existed Tuesday morning in Upper Canada has moved southeastward, but its influence has extended to South Carolina. The pressure has very generally fallen from Lake Michigan to Louisiana and eastward. The temperature has fallen from the Ohio to Lake Michigan and eastward to the Atlantic. It has risen slightly in the Southern States. Fresh winds from the southeast, changing to southwest, have prevailed on the mid Atlantic coast. Southwesterly winds on the lower lakes; northwesterly winds on Lake Michigan, and light winds and calms elsewhere. The cloudy weather prevailing Tuesday in the South Atlantic States has moved southward, and is now confined to Florida, with rain at Key West. Light local rains have fallen in Western Pennsylvania and Southern Missouri. Partially cloudy and clear weather is now very generally reported.

Probabilities.—The brisk southwesterly winds apprehended yesterday on Lake Ontario will probably be felt to-day in Nova Scotia. Partially clear and warm weather is probable from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore........	29·76	76	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Boston...........	29·68	70	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Buffalo..........	29·63	67	S. W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May.........	29·72	67	S.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	29·87	80	S. W.	1	....	Fair
Chicago..........	29·83	67	N. E.	10	Brisk.	Clear
Detroit..........	29·68	64	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla..	29·98	81	S.	14	Brisk.	l. rain
Memphis..........	29·93	81	N. W.	3	V. gent.	Clear
New Orleans......	29·93	84	N.	4	Gentle.	Fair
New York.........	29·73	71	S.	1	....	Cloud
Norfolk..........	29·78	75	S.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha............	30·01	64	N.	13	Brisk.	Cloud
Oswego...........	29·63	66	W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia.....	29·73	76	S. W.	..	....	Fair
Pittsburg........	29·85	71	N. W.	1	....	Clear
St. Louis........	29·77	81	......	..	Calm.	Cloud
Washington.......	29·73	74	S.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	29·85	82	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Clear

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Cotton nominal; low middling, 19c. Flour—market favors buyers, except for choice. Wheat quiet and lower; new white, $1·45@1·70; new choice red, $1·65@1·70; fair to good, $1·50@1·60; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55; Pennsylvania, $1·35@1·50. Corn quiet and stock scarce; Southern white, 80@82c.; do. yellow, 75c.; mixed Western, 73c. Oats dull; Western, 58@62c. Mess Pork quiet at $16. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½@7¾c.; rib sides, 9@9½c.; clear rib, 9¾@9⅞c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard steady at 11@11½c. Whisky nominal at 93c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 1500 bales at 19⅞c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales 6000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 39,000 bushels No. 2 spring, $1·48@1·49 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·55@1·58. Corn firm; sales 41,000 bushels inferior and common mixed Western, 71c.; good to choice do., 72@72½c. Oats steady; sales 18,000 bushels Western and Ohio, 65@68c. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $15@15·25. Whisky quiet and steady at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112¾; do. 1864, cp., 112¼; do. 1865, cp., 112¾; do. 1865, new, 115¼; do. 1867, 115¼; do. 1868, 115¼; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 96½; Canton Co., 78½; Cumberland preferred, 45; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 27½; Reading, 115¾; Adams Express, 80¼; Michigan Central, 120¼; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½. Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The building at the corner of First and North Third streets, in Williamsburg, owned by Henry C. Richardson, was burned this morning; loss, $12,000. It was occupied by C. W. Kennedy & Co., manufacturers of machinery; loss, $20,000; Mott & Abbons' silk manufactory, $10,000, and John Ashby, manufacturer of press-feeders; loss, $7000. The amount of insurance is unascertained.

Probable Murder.

A wealthy citizen, whose name is not given, disappeared three weeks ago, and it is believed that he was murdered for a diamond breastpin, valued at $3000.

The Specie Shipments

to Europe to-day amount to $420,000.

Five Men were Suffocated

while repairing a gas leak in Brooklyn last evening. Two of them, named William Carney and Richard Abrams, will probably die.

Columbia College.

The honorary degree of S. F. D. was conferred by Columbia College to-day on Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, Bishop of the Moravian Church, and President of the Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Lewisburg College Commencement.

LEWISBURG, June 28.—The commencement exercises of the University at Lewisburg took place yesterday. The attendance was very large. The graduating class numbered forty.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Harvard College Commencement.

BOSTON, June 28.—Harvard College commencement is largely attended to-day. The weather is favorable. The Governor of the State, escorted by the Boston Lancers, is present.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, June 28—Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 90¼; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—Evening.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅝@8¾d. Sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4000. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from New Orleans, at 8⅜d. Corn, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 42s.@42s. 6d.

LONDON, June 28—Evening.—Sugar, 30s. 6d.@31s.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

The Murder of an Insane Woman—Singular Statement of the Accused.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 27.

The unfortunate shooting, on Friday night, of a young girl (whose name has not yet been ascertained) at a point on the Philadelphia Railroad, near Chase's Station, has resulted in the arrest of a young man, named Joseph League, and five others, whose names are William Hughes, John Ahern, Benjamin Wilson, John Wheeler, and James Baldwin, the two latter colored. The parties were lodged in the jail of Towsontown to await some action by the county authorities, and yesterday a reporter of the *Sun* visited the accused and elicited a statement of the affair from Joseph League and John Ahern, which was corroborated by each of the other parties. The parties stated that they went in pursuit of the girl, thinking that she was a man dressed in women's clothing who had been committing depredations in the neighborhood. Upon arriving in sight of the crossing of the Philadelphia Railroad, Wilson said, "There is something white," it being so dark and cloudy they could not see anything but a white object. At this juncture the supposed man commenced to swear and abuse the party. Ahern stepped up towards her and said, "Hold on, my good lady, let us reason the matter together." She still continued her abuse, calling the party every kind of offensive names, and told them to look out, that she was going to shoot. At this threat the party all became frightened, and League, who was standing on the railroad below her, at this juncture raised his gun with the intention of shooting over the supposed man's head, but just as he did it the party, who proved to be a woman, raised up, and two of the shot took effect, one in her forehead and the other below her eye, the other portion of the load passing entirely above her. The party then all left for their homes, not supposing that any one was injured. After the shooting they heard the woman mumbling something, but they supposed she was still quarreling with them, and paid no further attention to her at the time. League wanted to go and see who the party was, but the others being frightened, they all went home with the intention of returning early in the morning, not supposing that any damage had been done. Next morning League, Ahern, Wilson, and Baldwin went up toward the place where the shooting took place, and on the way up they met a colored man named Sandy Bias, who told them a colored woman was lying up alongside the railroad track. The party went up to where the woman lay, and found several persons already gathered around. An inquest was held by Justice Burris, the verdict of the jury being that the girl was shot by Joseph League, who, with the other parties above named, was committed to jail at Towsontown.

An effort is being made to have the parties released on bail, and yesterday their counsel, R. R. Boarman, Esq., filed a petition in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, at Towsontown, for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view of bringing the accused into court, in order that witnesses may be examined, so that the court—consisting of Judges Grason, Yellott, and Maynadier—may determine the matter of admitting them to bail. The court yesterday granted the writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the application for bail will be heard.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

We notice a slight improvement in the demand for money, both on speculative and business account, to-day, but the change is not sufficient to influence the rates for accommodation either one way or the other. The supply of funds is steadily diminishing, but the balances at the banks are ample to meet all demands in the present apathetic condition of trade. We quote call loans at 5 per cent., with good collateral securities, and time accommodations at 6 per cent. for sixty days and under.

Gold is steady and higher, the New York sales being quoted at 112¾@112⅞, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good request, and prices show a further advance on the entire list.

The stock market was active, but prices are lower. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 89½. In State and city loans no sales.

Reading Railroad was in great demand, but lower. Sales at 58⅜ down to 57½, s. o., and up to 57·81, b. o., closing at 57·69. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 60½@60⅝. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 126; Lehigh Valley at 61@61½; Northern Central at 41; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48@48¼, ex div.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18⅜; Lehigh at 38½; and Delaware Division at 47.

Among the miscellaneous shares the only sale was of Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 City 6s, Old... 99½	100 sh Read.s5wn&i 57⅝
$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s.5d 99½	500 do....ls.c. 57⅝
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89 95½	100 do.....b60.57·69
$2100 City 6s, N..c.	100 do.....s60. 57⅝
c&p.. 99¾	500 do.......... 57⅝
$1000 Tioga R bds..	1600 do.ls.2d&i. 57½
s5wn..... 98	100 do.......... 57½
$4000 W & Frank 7s 92	1000 do.... .b60 57·81
100 sh Penna R.s60. 60½	100 do.......c.57·69
2 do.......... 60½	1100 do.ls.s60wn. 57½
100 do.....60d. 60½	500 do.....s60. 57½
100 do.....60d. 60½	500 do.ls.s5&i.57·56
2 do.......... 61½	200 do.....b30.57·69
10 sh Leh Val..... 61½	100 sh O C & A R.b60 48½
500 do.....s60. 60	100 do.......... 48
27 sh N Cent....ls.	400 sh Leh N St.ls.
s5wn..... 41	s60wn.. 38½
3 sh Del Div...... 47	50 sh Sp & Pine R.. 31½

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New..	100 sh Leh V R..b5. 60½
c&p.... 99¾	100 do..b60wn. 61
300 sh Reading R... 57	10 do.......... 61¼
100 sh O C & A R.. 48	100 sh Leh Nav St.. 38
200 do.....b60. 48	300 do.....b60. 38½
40 sh Penna R..... 60	100 do.......... 38
60 do.....2d. 60	28 sh N Penna R.. 48½
100 do.....b60. 60¼	200 sh Hestonville.. 20½
15 do.......... 60	

FOURTH EDITION

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Conferring of Degrees.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Boutwell and Pleasanton.

The Canadian Fisheries

Views of Minister Thornton.

Japan and the United States.

The Troubles in Utah.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boutwell and Pleasanton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The President returned this morning. Strong efforts are being made to settle the difficulties between Pleasanton and Boutwell without the retirement of either.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Utah Troubles.

Governor Woods, of Utah Territory, arrived here yesterday, and to-day had an interview with the President. He states that there are no grounds for the charges against United States Judges McKean and Strickland, of Utah, now on file in the Attorney-General's office, but that they are made in the interests of the Mormons and certain parties engaged in mining operations, who cannot use these judges as they desire.

General Pleasanton,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was among the first to visit the President this morning, and had a long interview with him in relation to the differences between himself and Secretary Boutwell. The latter has not yet seen the President, but feels confident that his own course in the matter is in accordance with all established precedents. The subject will be formally considered by the President to-morrow.

Minister Thornton on the Fishery Question.

It is understood that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has informed the Secretary of State that, as far as the action of her Majesty's naval officers or of those of the Canadian Government is concerned, there is no cause for anxiety to citizens of the United States engaged in the fisheries in the neighborhood of the British provinces so long as they do not disregard the laws upon the subject still in force, that the tenor of the instructions issued to those officers both by her Majesty's Government and by that of the Dominion are of the most liberal nature, that though they continue to hold the opinion that under the treaty of 1818 the United States fishermen are prohibited from frequenting colonial ports or harbors for any other purposes than for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water, such prohibition will not be enforced during the present season, that they will be allowed to enter Canadian ports for the purposes of trade and of transhipping fish and procuring supplies; that they will not be prevented from fishing outside of the three mile limit within bays, the mouths of which are more than six miles wide. Sir Edward Thornton, as instructed by his Government, expresses the hope, however, that citizens of the United States will on their part contribute to the prevention of untimely collisions by refraining from encroaching, for the purpose of fishing, upon these waters from which, by the treaty of 1818 and by the laws of Great Britain and Canada, they are excluded until the legislation for insuring to them the privileges and immunities agreed upon by the treaty of the 8th of May, 1871, shall have been carried out.

Japan and the United States.

Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, to-day tendered to the President his resignation, which takes effect on the 1st of August. This is in accordance with a contract entered into two months ago with the Japanese Government, through a commission sent to this country for the purpose of introducing and developing in that kingdom the industrial ideas of the United States.

He is empowered to procure models of agricultural and industrial machinery, even to the appliances of railroading, and will take with him a geologist, civil engineer, and other members of a corps for scientific and industrial investigation. The mission is preliminary to possible operations still more extensive; and is regarded by the President and the Cabinet as one of great importance both to Japan and to this country.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Supreme Court Decision.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The decision of the Supreme Court declaring warrants issued by the County Commissioners void on the ground of unconstitutional issue created great excitement here. It is believed the amount issued will reach a million and a quarter of dollars, among which are $390,000 of warrants issued to the Mississippi River Railroad and now held by McComb & Co.

Ku-klux Trials.

A large number of Mississippians are on trial today before the United States Court at Oxford, charged with being members of the Ku-klux organization.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*, in its

Crop Report,

has cheering news from counties of Pulaski, Hemsted, Woodruff, Sebastian, Cross, Ouachita, and Conway, as to cotton and corn, and estimates the acreage at about a third less than last year.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 28.—Counsel for Alexander Quarrier, the defaulting treasurer of

The Wheeling Savings Institution,

made application in court yesterday for a change of venire, which was granted. His trial will take place at Moundsville, Marshall county, on the first Monday in October.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Princeton College—Conferring Degrees.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28.—At the Commencement of the College of New Jersey to-day the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. M. C. Sutphen, of New York; that of Ph. D. on Peter S. Michie, of West Point. Fellowships, Classical—On B. S. Lassiter, North Carolina; Experimental Science, J. C. Pennington, New Jersey; Mental Science, C. S. Barrett, New Jersey; English Literature, prize to W. B. Hornblower, New Jersey; Junior Orator, first prize to A. L. Daniels, Iowa, and J. C. Lane, Maryland, second to W. R. Martin, China, and F. P. Berry, New Jersey.

John C. Green, Esq., gives one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars for a library for the University.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.—There is nothing doing in Seeds. We quote Flaxseed at $2·10, and Cloverseed nominal at 9@10½ cents, according to quality.

The stock of Quercitron Bark is now reduced to a low figure, and No. 1 is firm at $30 per ton.

The depression recorded in Flour for some time past still continues, and prices are drooping. About 600 barrels were disposed of, mostly extra families, at $6·25@7·37½ per barrel for spring wheat, the latter for Minnesota; $6@6·50 for Pennsylvania; and $6·75@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio, including fancy lots at $7·75@8·75. 500 barrels "Girard Mills" sold on private terms. Rye Flour is steady at $5·50@5·75. In Corn Meal no transactions to report.

There is no activity in the Wheat market, and the millers are holding off for a further decline in prices. Small sales of Western red at $1·50@1·55 and white at $1·60@1·65 per bushel. Rye comes in slowly; 500 bushels Western sold at $1. Corn meets a fair inquiry; sales of 1800 bushels yellow at 76c.; 30,000 bushels do. at 75c., f. o. b.; 36,000 bushels Western mixed, part at 73@74c., f. o. b., and part on secret terms. Oats are dull; 3000 bushels Western sold at 64@66c.

Whisky is dull; we quote Western iron-bound at 93½c.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅝	11·27 A. M.	113
10·21 "	112¾	11·29 "	112⅞
10·25 "	112¾	11·53 "	113
10·27 "	112¾	12·10 P. M.	112⅞
10·59 "	112⅞		

FIFTH EDITION

EXTRA

Startling Intelligence.

BATTLE IN COREA.

U. S. Sailors Victorious.

Complete Defeat of the Coreans.

Forts Destroyed and Cannon Captured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Highly Important—Fighting in Corea.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:—

"COREA, June 28.—To the Secretary of the Navy: The Coreans, not apologizing for their treacherous attack on the 10th, I landed on Kangnoe, and took and destroyed the lower fort and munitions. On the 11th took another fort, and then stormed and captured their stronghold.

"Five forts were taken. Their troops were reported at 11,000. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in the citadel. The ordnance was destroyed, and four hundred and eighty-one pieces, principally small brass pieces; small arms were very many; fifty flags were also taken. There were counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel.

Our killed were three. The gallant Lieutenant McKee, who was first inside the citadel, was killed by a bullet and spear. Marine Dennis Hanrohn and landsman Seth Allen were killed. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well. (Signed) JOHN RODGERS."

Money Due by Ex-Collectors.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following was prepared at the Internal Revenue Office to-day:—The cash balances due from ex-collectors of internal revenue to the Government, as shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau, reached the sum of $276,839,783. Of this amount there is due from collectors appointed by President Lincoln $89,005,895; from collectors appointed by President Johnson $1,813,757·13, and from collectors appointed by President Grant $6,458,176.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Honors to General Sheridan.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Northwestern University has conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan.

The Rock Island Trouble.

In reply to the recent surmise of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, that the recent misunderstanding relative to Rock Island stock was brought about by the publication of an apparently official statement that a stock dividend of one hundred per cent. would soon be declared, the *Tribune* this morning says "the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is a corporation created originally by the laws of Illinois.

"It has received no authority from the Legislature of Illinois to declare a stock dividend of one hundred per cent. or any other amount, and the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution from granting any such authority. These facts ought to be known to the dullest intellect in Wall street. The bonded debt of the Rock Island Railroad, amounting to nine million dollars, might be converted into stock if the Legislature should authorize such a proceeding.

"This debt represents the capital actually invested in the road, and it would be permissible under the constitution of Illinois to pass a law authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the road, to stand in place of the debt when the latter is actually extinguished, but it would not be permissible to water the stock to the extent of one dime."

Railway Accident—Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—A construction train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad with fifteen laborers on board ran into a hand car near Maselle yesterday. All the laborers on the train but one were precipitated down an embankment twenty feet high, falling on broken rocks.

One of the cars fell on George Saunders, killing him instantly. William Miller fell headforemost against a rock and a car rolled upon him, in which position he remained nearly half an hour. He died soon after being removed. The remainder of the men were more or less wounded, some, it is feared, fatally. None on the hand car were hurt.

The Houston (Texas) *Union* says that the

Indian Raid

on Warren's wagon train, near Fort Richardson, some time since, in which seven men were killed and four mules captured, was designed for the capture of General Sherman, of whose coming the Indians had knowledge. When the attack was made, one of the chiefs was heard to give an order to take Captain Sherman alive.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, June 28.—At the monthly auction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and W. R. R. Co. of coals, 120,000 tons of Scranton sold at prices ranging from $4·30 to $5·45, showing a decline of 30 cents a ton.

The Sængerfest.

The great preparations for the Sængerfest procession were brought to nought to-day by rain, which fell copiously during the hours set aside for the ceremonies; nevertheless about a thousand singers in carriages, and under umbrellas, passed over the line of march, and were reviewed by Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall. Speech-making, and the grand picnic at Jones' Woods, have been postponed until to-morrow, when addresses will be delivered by the Governor and others, and the prizes will be declared. In the meantime the visitors from abroad are hospitably entertained by various New York organizations.

Election of a President of Union College.

SCHENECTADY, June 28.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Union College last evening Rev. E. W. Potter, D. D., of Troy, was unanimously elected President, vice Dr. Aiken, resigned.

Rochester College Commencement.

ROCHESTER, June 28.—The Commencement of the University of Rochester closed to-day with the exercises of the graduating class. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Henry Durant, of California, and Professor Stephen H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and that of D. D. on Rev. D. D. Marshall, of Buffalo.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ESTATE OF THOMAS McCREDY, deceased.—Valuable Mill Property and Farm, over 70 acres, Aston and Middletown townships, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles from Philadelphia, near Glen Riddle station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.—A valuable mill and farm property, containing over 70 acres, situate in Aston and Middletown townships, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The improvements consist of a three-story stone weaving and spinning mill, three-story picker-house, water-power (16 feet head and fall), well-built dam, water wheel, fixed machinery, shafting, etc. Also, the standing walls of a three-story stone mill, interior destroyed by fire; walls very large and strong; picker-house, slate roof, water-power 10 feet head of all, and over 30 stone and several frame dwellings for operatives; farm-house, barn, spring-house, etc. The property is within 17 miles of Philadelphia, with railroad facilities, in a high and beautiful country.

STEAM ENGINE.—Also, a Corliss engine, 100 horse-power, with boilers, etc., complete.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 28wths3t Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.